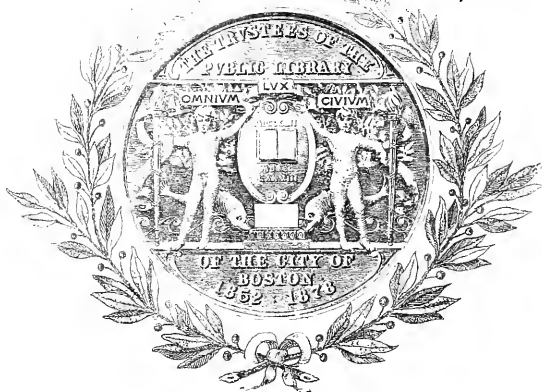




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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
CHILDREN'S BUREAU,
Washington, December 19, 1928.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith a report on the employment of school children in New Jersey. The investigation upon which this report was based was planned and carried out under the general supervision of Ellen Nathalie Matthews, director of the industrial division of the Children's Bureau, and was one of several studies relating to the employment of children in New Jersey made by the Children's Bureau. Mary Skinner was in charge of the field work, and the report was written by Nettie P. McGill and Mary Skinner.

Acknowledgment is made of the cooperation given the bureau by the State department of labor and by public-school officials and social agencies.

GRACE ABBOTT, *Chief.*

HON. JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.



EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCTION

This study of the employment of school children in Newark and Paterson is one of a series of surveys in child welfare made in New Jersey by the Children's Bureau in 1925.¹ Included in this series were several studies of employed children—the present study, a second of children engaged in industrial homework, and a third of children in regular full-time employment.²

In the present survey a list was obtained of all children under 16 years of age attending the public schools in Newark and Paterson who, in answer to their teachers' inquiries, said that they had been engaged in any work outside their homes during the period between the close of school in June, 1924, and the date of the inquiry, March, 1925. All these children were interviewed at school, and information regarding their work was obtained from all of them who had been employed for at least 26 days during that period, except those whose only work was running errands and doing odd jobs.³ Children working for parents or guardians were included. Seventy-five per cent of the school children in Newark and 83 per cent of those in Paterson were enrolled in the public schools, so that the study included the large majority of the children of school age in the two cities. In Newark 6,265 public-school children under 16 years of age had been employed at least 26 days. They included 5,441 boys and 824 girls, who in the case of boys were 18 per cent and in the case of girls 3 per cent of the total enrollment under 16 in the public schools in the school year 1925-26.⁴ Street work was reported by 2,434 of the children, and other kinds of work by 4,468. Each of these groups included 637 children who had done both street work and other types of work during the period about which they were questioned. Only 40 girls had been engaged in street occupations; 796 had had other work. In Paterson 2,126 children had worked, 1,934 boys and 192 girls, who were, respectively, 16 per cent and 2 per cent of the net registration under 16 years of age in the public schools of the city.⁵

¹ The following reports have been published: Child Welfare in New Jersey: Part 1, State Supervision and Personnel Administration; Part 2, State Provision for Dependent Children; Part 4, Local Provision for Dependent and Delinquent Children in Relation to the State's Program, Publications Nos. 174, 175, and 180. Washington, 1927. Child Labor in New Jersey: Part 2, Children Engaged in Industrial Home Work, Publication No. 185. Washington, 1928.

² Earlier studies made by the Children's Bureau relating to the employment of minors in New Jersey are as follows: Work of Children on Truck and Small-Fruit Farms in Southern New Jersey, Publication No. 122 (Washington, 1924), and Industrial Accidents to Employed Minors in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, Publication No. 152 (Washington, 1926).

³ The workers were classified occupationally according to their principal work during vacation and during the school session. For example, a boy who had worked only during vacation both as a newsboy and as a grocery-store helper would be classified as a newsboy if that had been his principal work, not as both newsboy and store helper; if he had worked as a newsboy in vacation and as a store helper during the school year he would appear in each of the two groups (vacation workers and school-term workers)—in one as a newsboy, in the other as a store helper; if a boy had worked only as a newsboy in both seasons he would appear in each group as a newsboy.

⁴ Calculated from figures furnished by the superintendent of the Newark public schools. In calculating the percentage children under 8 were excluded, as enrollment statistics for children under 8 by sex were not furnished.

⁵ Calculated from figures in Annual Report of the Board of Education, Paterson Public Schools, for the year ending June 30, 1925, pp. 86, 87.

Five hundred and ninety-six, including 16 girls, had done street work, and 1,713, including 179 girls, had been employed in work of other kinds. Each group contained 183 children who had been street traders and had also had some other kind of employment.

Except for surveys of juvenile street workers, almost all of whom are school children, the employment of children before and after school hours and during vacation has received little attention. Almost nothing on the subject has been published.⁶ But wherever the employment of school children has been investigated it has been shown that larger numbers than is generally supposed are involved. The numbers in themselves are sufficiently large to receive consideration. Whether the work is good or bad for the children is a question that needs further investigating, but the long hours and night work reported in all the surveys of employed school children that have been made indicate that many children are working under unfavorable conditions.

In many States employed school children are protected to some extent from adverse conditions of work by a child labor law that fixes a minimum age of at least 14 for all engaged in gainful employment at any time, prohibits night work, and places reasonable limitations upon the number of hours of work outside school hours of children required to attend school. To give this protection to New Jersey children would require changes in the present New Jersey child labor law. (See p. 137 for text of this law and official interpretation of its provisions.)

Supplementing legislative measures, the schools are in the best position to see that school children are not employed to their detriment outside school hours. For such supervision the school counselor has shown her value. The problem is one of the many common to both home and school in the solution of which the visiting teacher also is helpful. Whether or not there is a counselor or a visiting teacher, but especially where there is none, the classroom teacher should be aware of the extent and nature of the employment of pupils outside school hours, so that she may use her influence with parents to safeguard the child's interests and can take cognizance of the child's outside work in estimating his achievements or discovering the causes behind his failures. A moderate amount of regular work, if it is done under suitable conditions, such as under the supervision of parents, may be expected to have a value in the child's training similar to that furnished by household chores before apartment and tenement house living did away with the necessity of most chores. But it is a question whether if the schools were equipped to do so they could not provide more constructive and more educational activities than the jobs children pick up, and whether such activities would not be welcome to both parents and children in the many cases in which the work is not done because of the necessity of earning money.

⁶The Children's Bureau has made two other surveys of the employment of school children in work other than street trades, one of which has been published (*Child Labor in North Dakota*, U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 129, pp. 41-63). Some of the results of a similar survey in Atlanta, Ga., have been summarized briefly in the Eleventh Annual Report of the Chief, Children's Bureau, 1923, p. 18. See also *Some Significant Excerpts From a Study of Part Time Employment of Intermediate School Children*, by J. Glenn Longworth, in the *Detroit Educational Bulletin*, September, 1926, p. 3; *School or Work in Indiana*, by Charles E. Gibbons, assisted by Harvey N. Tuttle, National Child Labor Committee, 1927, pp. 23-30; and *Children Working in Missouri*, by Charles E. Gibbons, assisted by Harvey N. Tuttle, National Child Labor Committee, 1927, pp. 14-30.

SUMMARY

In Newark 6,265 public-school children under 16 years of age had worked, 5,441 boys and 824 girls. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-four, including 40 girls, had done street work, and 4,468, including 796 girls, had done other kinds of work. In Paterson the total number of working children was 2,126, 1,934 boys and 192 girls. Of these 596 (of whom 16 were girls) had done street work, and 1,713 (of whom 179 were girls) had engaged in other occupations. The working boys were 18 per cent of the public-school enrollment under 16 in Newark and 16 per cent in Paterson, and the working girls were 3 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively.

OCCUPATIONS OTHER THAN STREET WORK

The principal occupation¹ for 4,309 children in Newark and for 1,674 children in Paterson had been in work other than street trades. Only 705 and 252, respectively, had been employed in this occupation only in vacation.

About one-fourth of the Newark children and about one-fifth of the Paterson children worked for their parents or guardians.

Sixty-eight per cent of the Newark workers and 73 per cent of those in Paterson had foreign-born fathers, chiefly Italians.

More than four-fifths of the workers in each city were boys.

In Newark 357 (8 per cent) of the workers were under 10 years of age, 1,163 (27 per cent) were under 12, and 1,508 (35 per cent) were 14 or 15. Among the Paterson children these children numbered 81 (5 per cent), 329 (19 per cent), and 764 (46 per cent), respectively.

Among children working during summer vacation 76 per cent in Newark and 70 per cent in Paterson worked the entire vacation, and 53 per cent in the one city and 47 per cent in the other had worked throughout the school session from its beginning in September to the date of interview between the following March and June.

In Newark 79 per cent of the vacation workers and 68 per cent of those working during the school term, and in Paterson 78 per cent of the vacation workers and 67 per cent of those working during the school term, worked six or seven days a week.

In each city, both during vacation and during the school year, the largest number of children were employed in stores, chiefly as delivery boys and in smaller numbers as sales boys and girls and general helpers. The next largest number in any one occupation were nurse-maids, and the next largest, bootblacks at indoor stands. The other children worked in factories, assisted painters, carpenters, plumbers, etc., were errand boys or office boys or girls, caddies, helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys, janitors' assistants, and workers in lunch

¹ This discussion is based on principal occupation. For a definition of principal occupation see footnote 3, p. 1.

rooms and restaurants, and engaged in a variety of other work. Boys had had a greater variety of work than girls, who were generally employed either in stores or as domestic servants.

In Newark 214 of the vacation workers and 211 of the school-term workers in jobs classified as manufacturing and mechanical were under 14 years of age. Nine hundred and seventy-five of the vacation workers and 1,214 of the others in mercantile occupations, and 497 of the vacation workers and 633 of the others in domestic and personal service, were under 14. In Paterson children under 14 in manufacturing and mechanical occupations numbered 70 in vacation and 81 during the school term. Three hundred and twenty-nine of the Paterson vacation workers and 396 of the school-term workers in mercantile employments, and 149 of the vacation workers and 195 of the school-term workers in domestic and personal service, were under 14.

Six hundred and ninety-two (27 per cent) of the Newark workers who worked on week days other than Saturdays and 385 (36 per cent) of those in Paterson customarily worked more than eight hours a day when employed during vacation, and during the school term 771 children (26 per cent) in Newark and 402 (34 per cent) in Paterson usually worked at least four hours on their working days other than Saturdays. About half those in Newark and more than half in Paterson worked longer than eight hours on Saturdays both in summer vacation and in the school term.

In the vacation months 828 (31 per cent) of the Newark children and 457 (37 per cent) of the Paterson children worked 48 hours a week or more. While attending school 1,147 children (35 per cent) in Newark and 543 (40 per cent) in Paterson reported working at least 24 hours a week. Newark had 176 children under 12 years of age working 48 hours or more a week in vacation, and 256 under 12 years of age working at least 24 hours a week during the school year. The Paterson children in these groups were 98 and 69, respectively.

In Newark 887 (32 per cent of those doing afternoon work on school days) and in Paterson 280 (24 per cent) worked until 8 or later on school-day evenings. On Saturdays during the school year 733 Newark children (27 per cent of those working on Saturday afternoons) and 352 Paterson children (32 per cent) worked until at least 10 p. m.; on Saturday nights in vacation the number of children working until 10 or later was smaller—520 (23 per cent of those working Saturday nights) in Newark and 219 (24 per cent) in Paterson.

More children working in barber shops, at bootblack stands, in pool rooms, and in bowling alleys worked long hours and late at night than children in other occupations.

For some of the occupations in which the children engaged the State child labor law has been interpreted as fixing no minimum age and as setting no limitations on the hours of work. But even in occupations for which the child labor law clearly sets a minimum age or limits the hours of work for children under 16, or both, as in manufacturing establishments and in or in connection with stores, many children reported working under the legal age and in excess of the legal hours.

Both in Newark and in Paterson the workers seemed to have made about average progress in school. In Newark children working the longest hours while attending school were the most retarded.

Weekly earnings were \$5 or more for 30 per cent of the Newark and 40 per cent of the Paterson vacation workers, and for 19 per cent of the Newark and 28 per cent of the Paterson children employed while attending school.

In Newark 88 per cent and in Paterson 89 per cent of the children were in families in which the father was at home and was the chief support of the family.

STREET WORK

Both Newark and Paterson had street-work ordinances, which set a minimum age for newspaper selling and regulated the hours of work of newsboys but did not include other street workers under their provisions. According to some interpretations the State child labor law covered newsboys and bootblacks, if not all street workers, but in Newark and Paterson street work was regulated by local ordinances.

In Newark 2,261 boys and 36 girls under 16 years of age and in Paterson 546 boys and 16 girls had engaged in street work as their principal occupation during the summer vacation or when school was in session or both. Only 203 boys and 9 girls in Newark and only 68 boys and 2 girls in Paterson had worked only during vacation.

The boys working on the streets of Newark during the school term included 467 newspaper sellers, 679 newspaper carriers, 387 bootblacks, 243 peddlers, and 106 miscellaneous workers, and the girls included 3 newspaper sellers, 10 newspaper carriers, 12 peddlers, and 4 miscellaneous workers. In vacation 450 of the boys sold papers, 407 delivered papers on routes, 340 were bootblacks, 343 were peddlers, and 93 were miscellaneous workers; the girl vacation workers included 1 newspaper seller, 9 carriers, 9 peddlers, and 3 miscellaneous workers.

Paterson had 108 boys selling papers during the school term, 178 carrying papers, 60 peddling, and 67 doing various other kinds of street work. During vacation it had 118 boys selling papers, 145 carrying papers, 96 peddling, and 66 doing miscellaneous street work. The girls doing street work in Paterson during the school term included 3 newspaper sellers, 6 carriers, 1 peddler, and 4 miscellaneous workers, and those working during vacation included 1 newspaper seller, 5 carriers, 3 peddlers, and 4 miscellaneous workers.

From three-fifths to more than four-fifths of the children doing various kinds of street work in each city had foreign-born fathers.

In Newark about one-fifth of the boys selling papers were under 10 years of age, the minimum age fixed by the local street-work ordinance; about half were under 12. Eighty-six per cent of the vacation workers had worked throughout the summer vacation, and 70 per cent of the others had worked at least 24 weeks during the school year, all of them having been interviewed late enough in the school year to have worked at least that length of time. Three-fourths of each group sold papers six or seven days a week. During vacation 224 boys (62 per cent) sold at least three hours a day on Saturdays, and 219 (51 per cent) sold at least three hours on other week days; when school was in session 108 (25 per cent) sold three hours or more on school days, and 184 (50 per cent) sold three hours or more on Saturdays. About one-tenth of the newsboys sold papers until 8 p. m. or later both on Saturdays and on other week days, whether in vacation or during the school term. A few boys sold until 10 p. m. or later at

each season. Among the vacation newsboys were 171 (40 per cent) and among those selling during the school session 89 (20 per cent) who worked at least 20 hours a week. In vacation 20 per cent and during the school term 13 per cent of the newspaper sellers earned \$5 or more a week. More than four-fifths were in families in which the father was the chief breadwinner.

Among newspaper carriers in Newark about one-third were under 12 years of age and some were under 10. Seventy-seven per cent of the carriers in vacation had worked throughout the vacation, and 54 per cent of the carriers with routes during the school term had carried papers at least 24 weeks. Almost all worked six or seven days a week. About four-fifths of the carriers worked less than two hours a day, whether during vacation or when school was in session, but 92 boys during vacation and 118 during the school term carried papers from two to five hours or more a day. Forty-eight boys in vacation and 77 at other times started on morning routes before 7 o'clock. The great majority with afternoon routes finished before 6 p. m. and only a few boys delivered papers as late as 8. Less than 2 per cent of the carriers earned as much as \$5 a week in either season, and considerably more than half earned less than \$2. Nine-tenths of the carriers were in families in which the father was the chief wage earner.

The Newark peddlers sold pretzels, gum, post cards, toilet goods, and other articles on the streets and from door to door, except for about one-fifth of their number, who were hucksters' assistants. The vacation peddlers included 10 per cent who were under 10 years of age and 38 per cent who were under 12. The boys peddling during the school term were of about the same ages. Eighty per cent of the vacation peddlers worked throughout the summer, and 71 per cent of those who peddled during the school term had peddled 24 weeks or longer. In vacation 67 per cent peddled six or seven days a week, but when school was in session only 33 per cent did so. Even during the school year 75 peddlers (63 per cent) worked at least 2 hours on week days other than Saturday, and 36 (30 per cent) 3 hours or more a day; and in vacation 148 (53 per cent) worked 8 hours or longer, 81 boys having a working day of 10 hours or more; on Saturdays 188 (61 per cent) of the vacation workers and 109 (52 per cent) of the others worked at least 8 hours, 110 boys in vacation and 64 at other times peddling at least 10 hours. Peddlers during the school term worked at least 20 hours a week in 51 (24 per cent) of the cases, and those in vacation in the majority of instances, 127 (41 per cent) of the latter working 48 hours or longer a week. On Saturdays 62 vacation peddlers (22 per cent) and 39 others (21 per cent) worked until at least 8 p. m., some until 10 p. m. or later. On other nights somewhat fewer worked as late as 8 p. m. Eleven per cent of the boys peddling during the school term and 32 per cent of those peddling in vacation earned \$5 a week or more. Eighty-eight per cent of the peddlers were in families having fathers as chief breadwinners.

About two-fifths of the Newark bootblacks were under 12 years of age. Almost all working in vacation worked throughout the summer, and 76 per cent of the boys who blacked boots during the school term had worked at least 24 weeks when interviewed. In vacation 61 per cent and during the school year 40 per cent worked every day or every day except Sunday. Although the great majority stopped work before 6 p. m., both in summer and at other seasons, 19 per cent

of the bootblacks working during the school term and 15 per cent of the others (37 boys in one case and 34 in the other) worked until 8 or later. On Saturdays more boys stayed out until at least 8, a few until 10 or later. During the school term 73 bootblacks (37 per cent) worked 3 to 12 hours or more, and in vacation 186 (80 per cent) worked these hours, 69 boys (30 per cent) spending at least 8 hours a day on the streets bootblacking. Fifty-six per cent of the vacation bootblacks worked at least 24 hours a week, and 26 per cent had a 48-hour working week; of those working during the school term 22 per cent worked at least 24 hours a week. Twenty per cent of the boys blacking boots when school was in session and 34 per cent of the others earned at least \$5 a week. Eighty-seven per cent of the bootblacks had fathers who were the chief breadwinners in their families.

Among the Newark street workers the newspaper sellers had made about average progress in school, and the carriers considerably better than the average; but peddlers were somewhat more retarded than the average and bootblacks much more retarded.

In Paterson 15 per cent of the newspaper sellers during the school term and 19 per cent during vacation were under 10 years of age, the minimum specified in the ordinance regulating newspaper selling; 41 per cent and 43 per cent in the respective groups were under 12. Four-fifths of the vacation workers had sold papers throughout the summer vacation and 68 per cent of the others, when interviewed, had been selling 24 weeks or longer while attending school. Four-fifths of each group sold papers six or seven days a week. During vacation 64 boys (57 per cent) worked three hours or more on week days other than Saturdays, and 72 (69 per cent) worked at least three hours on Saturdays. Among the 101 boys selling papers while attending school 28 sold three hours or more on school days and 61 three hours or more on Saturdays. On school-day evenings 15 boys sold papers until 8 or later, and during vacation on nights other than Saturdays a few more sold until at least 8, including 2 boys staying out until midnight. On Saturday nights both during the school term and in vacation about three-tenths of the newsboys sold papers until 10 p. m. or later. Among vacation newsboys were 58 (50 per cent) and among the others were 30 (29 per cent) who worked 20 hours or longer a week. About one-fourth of each group earned \$5 or more. More than four-fifths were in families in which the father was the main support.

Among newspaper carriers in Paterson one-fourth were under 12 years of age, and a few were under 10. About three-fourths of the vacation carriers had had routes all summer, and 56 per cent of the others had worked 24 weeks or longer while attending school. Almost all worked six or seven days a week. More than half the carriers working during the school term and almost half those working in vacation worked less than two hours a day; but 73 boys in the school term and 75 in vacation worked on their routes two to five hours or more a day. In vacation time 73 boys, and when school was in session 78, started on morning routes before 7. The majority with afternoon routes finished before 6 p. m., and none worked as late as 8. Five per cent of the carriers in each season earned \$5 or more a week, but the majority earned between \$2 and \$4. About nine-tenths were in families supported by fathers.

Almost all the Paterson peddlers, of whom there were 96 working in vacation and 60 when school was in session, were hucksters' assistants. About half in each group were 12 or 13 years of age. The great majority (70) of those working in vacation had worked all summer, and 44 of those working during the school term had worked 24 weeks or longer while attending school. During the summer a six or seven day week was common, but when school was in session 32 of the 60 peddlers worked only on Saturdays. Very late hours were the rule for boys who huckstered both during vacation and on Saturdays during the school term. The working day was more than 12 hours in some cases. Among boys who peddled in vacation 52 worked at least 48 hours a week, many of them 60 hours or more. During the school term 29 of the 60 worked 12 hours a week or longer. Vacation peddlers had a median wage of between \$4 and \$5, but those who worked before and after school earned only between \$1 and \$2 a week. Almost all the peddlers (more than 95 per cent of each group) had fathers who were the principal breadwinners in the families.

In Paterson both newspaper sellers and newspaper carriers had a smaller proportion of boys who were below their grades in school than the average, but a considerably larger proportion of the peddlers than of all Paterson school boys of the same ages were retarded in school.

Fewer than 50 children were in any other kind of street work than newspaper selling or carrying, bootblacking, or peddling in either Newark or Paterson.

LEGAL REGULATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN NEW JERSEY

The employment of children in New Jersey is regulated by three laws, the compulsory school attendance and employment certificate law and the so-called "factory" and "mercantile" laws.¹

The factory law fixes a minimum age of 14 for children at work in factories, workshops, and other places where the manufacture of goods is carried on, limits the hours of work for children under 16 in such establishments to 8 a day and 48 a week, and prohibits their work between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. and on Sundays. The law also specifies that children between 14 and 16 employed in these establishments shall be provided with "age and schooling certificates" in accordance with the compulsory school attendance and employment certificate law.

In regard to children working in occupations not coming under the factory provisions the law is not so clear, questions in regard to interpretation having arisen as to the provision for "age and working certificates" in the employment certificate law and as to the scope of the mercantile law.

As originally enacted in 1911 the mercantile law fixed a minimum age of 14 for children employed "in" mercantile establishments and provided that children between 14 and 16 so employed should have age and schooling certificates and should be subject to the same hours of labor and night-work provisions as for factory occupations. The compulsory school attendance and employment certificate law passed in 1914, however, provided that children between 10 and 16 years of age might obtain age and working certificates (distinct from the age and schooling certificates issued to children between 14 and 16 for regular employment) to work at selling newspapers, blacking shoes, running errands, and other similar employment outside school hours. This provision was held to legalize the issuance of age and working certificates to children between 10 and 16 for work outside school hours, not only in street trades but also in connection with mercantile establishments provided they did not work "in" the establishment. In 1918 the mercantile law was amended so as to apply to work "in or in connection with" any mercantile establishment, an amendment that would seem to invalidate the provision of age and working certificates for children between 10 and 16 so far as it applied to work "in connection with" mercantile establishments. In 1924 just before the Children's Bureau study of the work of school children in Newark and Paterson, an opinion of the attorney general² held that this amendment to the mercantile law "limited" the application of the section of the school attendance and employment certificate law permitting the issuance of age and working certificates to children

¹ For the text of these laws see pp. 137-140.

² Dated Apr. 21, 1924

between 10 and 16, and this opinion has been interpreted in many cities throughout the State, including Newark and Paterson, as nullifying the provision for age and working certificates.

In regard to the scope of the mercantile law, the law applying to mercantile establishments, as passed in 1911, defined a mercantile establishment as "any employment of labor other than a factory, workshop, mill, or other place where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on." When the law was amended in 1918 the section defining "mercantile establishments" was changed to make the term "apply to any employment of any person for wages or other compensation other than in a factory, workshop, mill, place where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on, mine, quarry, or in agricultural pursuits." The definition under the earlier act was sufficiently inclusive to bring under the provisions of the act all occupations not included under the factory law, and the amendment in 1918 had the same effect except that it excluded work in mines and quarries (for which a higher minimum age had already been fixed) and in agricultural pursuits. Under opinions of the attorney general, however, this law has been interpreted not to apply to employment in any establishment "other than a mercantile establishment within the ordinary signification of that term"—that is, a place where merchandise is bought and sold. This interpretation is based upon the fact that the title of the act refers only to "mercantile establishments" and that the State constitution requires that a law shall embrace but one object, which must be expressed in the title.

Under this interpretation neither the minimum-age nor the hour provisions of the child labor law are applicable to the work of children outside school hours in establishments not classed as manufacturing establishments, workshops, or stores.

CHILDREN IN OCCUPATIONS OTHER THAN STREET WORK

NEWARK

AGE AND SEX OF CHILDREN

Many children said that they had done both street work and other kinds of work during the period about which they were asked to report. But generally where a child had had two or more positions one of them had been held longer than the others, or had claimed more of the child's time, or was otherwise of more importance, and for this reason and for greater convenience the facts in regard to the children's work in the case of those having more than one position were tabulated only for the principal occupation. (For a definition of principal occupation see footnote 3, p. 1.) Although 4,468 children in Newark reported that they had been employed in occupations other than street work, only 4,309 had had their principal employment in such occupations, and the discussion is confined, therefore, to these 4,309 children. Of these, 2,969 had worked during the summer vacation. Contrary to what might have been expected, a larger number, 3,604, had held jobs during the school term, of whom 3,013 were employed at the time they were interviewed. More than half the workers (53 per cent), 2,264 children, had worked both in the summer vacation and during the school year; but 705 children (16 per cent) had worked only during the vacation months, and 1,340 (31 per cent) only while school was in session. Possibly one reason why more children were employed when interviewed in the spring during the school session than had been employed in vacation is that by spring they were almost a year older than they had been the preceding summer and so were more likely to take jobs.

The boys were 11 per cent and the girls 3 per cent of the enrollment in the Newark public schools. (See footnote 4, p. 1.) This proportion, which was only 9 per cent for boys between 10 and 12 years of age, was 18 per cent for those between 12 and 14, and 16 per cent for those between 14 and 16. The decrease in the proportion of workers among the 14 and 15 year old schoolboys may be accounted for by the fact that many of those who are likely to seek after-school and vacation jobs are the ones who leave school to go to work as soon as they can meet the requirements of the child-labor and school-attendance laws. Although, like the boys, a larger proportion of older than of younger schoolgirls had been employed—2 per cent of the schoolgirls between 10 and 12 years of age, compared with 4 per cent of those who were at least 12—there was no falling off after the age of 14 in the proportion who had worked, which was 4 per cent for girls of 12 and 13 and for those of 14 and 15.

More than four-fifths of the working children were boys, though the school enrollment under 16 years of age was about equally divided between boys and girls.

The workers included school children of all ages. (Table 1.) Twenty-seven per cent were under 12 years of age, of whom 357 children were under 10; 38 per cent were between 12 and 14; and only 35 per cent had reached 14. There was little difference in age between boys and girls.

TABLE 1.—*Race and nationality of father, by age period of child; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Race and nationality of father	Children under 16 years of age							
	Total		Under 8 years	8 years, under 10	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not re-ported
	Number	Per cent distribution						
Total.....	4, 309	100. 0	50	307	806	1, 627	1, 508	11
White.....	3, 905	90. 6	49	281	744	1, 479	1, 342	10
Native.....	939	21. 8	12	61	163	341	359	3
Foreign born.....	2, 940	68. 2	34	213	577	1, 129	980	7
Italian.....	1, 323	30. 8	9	99	295	545	377	3
Russian Jewish.....	472	11. 0	7	28	83	167	186	1
Other Jewish.....	303	7. 0	6	19	50	110	117	1
German.....	158	3. 7	1	11	24	61	61	-----
English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.....	143	3. 3	-----	15	25	53	49	1
Polish.....	143	3. 3	7	14	22	57	42	1
Russian.....	70	1. 6	3	3	13	29	22	-----
Other Slavic.....	103	2. 4	-----	6	16	34	47	-----
Other foreign born and foreign born not otherwise specified.....	220	5. 1	1	18	49	73	79	-----
Nativity not reported.....	26	. 6	3	7	4	9	3	-----
Colored.....	404	9. 4	1	26	62	148	166	1

Parents or guardians employed about one-fourth of the workers, including more than one-third of those under 10, one-third of those between 10 and 12, one-fifth of those between 12 and 14, but only one-sixth of those between 14 and 16. The largest number of children working for parents or guardians, or about half, were employed in grocery and other stores or as delivery boys for stores. The others worked in tailor shops, bakeries, barber shops, shoe-repairing and bootblacking establishments, restaurants and lunch rooms, garages, on milk routes, on ice and coal wagons, as helpers in the building trades, and a few (less than 10 per cent) in factories.

NATIONALITY OF FATHERS

The population of Newark was largely foreign; seven-tenths of its inhabitants were of foreign birth or had at least one parent born in a foreign country.¹ Hence the proportion (68 per cent) of the working

¹ Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, vol. 2, Population, p. 56. Washington, 1922.

children in the study who had foreign-born fathers is not surprising. Those of Italian stock predominated among the school children at work, as among the foreign population, and included 45 per cent of the children whose fathers were foreign born and 31 per cent of all the working school children. The next largest group (18 per cent of the total) were Jewish, with fathers born in Russia or in other foreign countries. Other nationalities were represented in smaller numbers, chief among which were Germans and Poles. Only 22 per cent of the children interviewed had native white fathers. (Table 1.) Negroes comprised 4 per cent of the population of Newark but 9 per cent of the working children, including 20 per cent of the working girls and 7 per cent of the boys. Opportunities for work are more limited for negro boys than for white boys, and more limited for negro boys than for negro girls. They consist to a large extent of odd jobs and therefore did not fall within the scope of the survey. Except for Negroes and Italians (among the latter very few girls had worked) the workers of different nationality groups included about the same proportion of girls as of boys.

KINDS OF WORK

The children did much the same kinds of work during the summer vacation as during the school year. About half were employed in or in connection with stores and other mercantile establishments and about one-fourth in domestic and personal service (Tables 2 and 3), both types of work that lend themselves to part-time employment. Nearly half the children employed in trade were delivery boys and almost one-fourth were sales boys and sales girls. Many of the delivery boys helped on milk routes. Others were on laundry wagons, bakery wagons, coal, wood, or ice wagons, and in many other types of delivery service. The sales girls and boys worked as a rule in grocery stores (many of them of the chain variety), butcher shops, delicatessen stores, small confectionery shops, and neighborhood variety stores. The other children working in stores were general helpers who assisted with odd jobs, although they also often helped with selling and delivering.

The largest number in any one occupation of the children engaged in personal and domestic service were nursemaids—about one-third of all the girls and about two-thirds of those in domestic and personal service. The next largest group (5 per cent of all the boys and about one-fourth of the boys in domestic and personal service) were bootblacks.² Others in this group were pin boys in pool rooms and bowling alleys, servants in private houses, helpers in barber shops, janitors' assistants, and, in a few cases, caddies, and waitresses and helpers in restaurants and lunch rooms.

² Includes bootblacks who worked at stands or in buildings. Bootblacks who worked on the street are discussed in the section on children in street trades.

TABLE 2.—*Principal occupation and industry during school term and during vacation, by age period; boys whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Principal occupation and industry	Boys under 16 years of age—School term					
	Total	Under 10 years	10 years under 12	12 years under 14	14 years under 16	Age not re-ported
Total.....	2,946	236	521	1,124	1,055	10
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	296	31	54	109	101	1
Factories and work shops.....	202	19	32	79	71	1
Apprentices.....	24	3	3	14	4	-----
Others.....	178	16	29	65	67	1
Others in manufacturing and mechanical.....	94	12	22	30	30	-----
Transportation.....	82	8	13	28	32	1
Telegraph and telephone messengers.....	8	-----	-----	2	6	-----
Garage helpers.....	37	4	5	14	14	-----
Helpers on trucks.....	15	2	3	4	5	1
Others.....	22	2	5	8	7	-----
Trade.....	1,666	146	286	623	606	5
Sales boys.....	287	15	35	91	146	-----
Delivery boys.....	859	86	153	356	260	4
General helpers and others.....	520	45	98	176	200	1
Domestic and personal service.....	500	38	112	244	195	1
Bootblacks (inside).....	142	17	26	57	41	1
Caddies.....	51	-----	6	28	17	-----
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	123	3	16	55	49	-----
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	29	2	6	12	9	-----
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	66	9	14	21	22	-----
Barbers' helpers.....	118	2	27	50	39	-----
Others.....	61	5	17	21	18	-----
Clerical occupations.....	268	11	48	105	102	2
Messenger, errand, and office boys.....	223	10	44	93	75	1
Others.....	45	1	4	12	27	1
Other industries.....	44	2	8	15	19	-----

Principal occupation and industry	Boys under 16 years of age—Vacation					
	Total	Under 10 years	10 years under 12	12 years under 14	14 years under 16	Age not re-ported
Total.....	2,408	176	450	908	869	5
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	295	35	59	102	99	-----
Factories and work shops.....	198	19	36	72	71	-----
Apprentices.....	22	2	6	10	4	-----
Others.....	176	17	30	62	67	-----
Others in manufacturing and mechanical.....	97	16	23	30	28	-----
Transportation.....	85	5	13	26	40	1
Telegraph and telephone messengers.....	8	-----	-----	-----	8	-----
Garage helpers.....	35	1	3	15	16	-----
Helpers on trucks.....	28	2	7	7	11	1
Others.....	14	2	3	4	5	-----
Trade.....	1,326	101	243	492	487	3
Sales boys.....	223	14	27	76	106	-----
Delivery boys.....	707	61	139	283	222	2
General helpers and others.....	396	26	77	133	159	-----
Domestic and personal service.....	433	24	88	182	139	-----
Bootblacks (inside).....	118	12	19	51	36	-----
Caddies.....	61	1	8	32	20	-----
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	47	1	10	17	19	-----
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	31	1	7	13	10	-----
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	37	5	10	12	10	-----
Barbers' helpers.....	95	1	23	42	29	-----
Others.....	44	3	11	15	15	-----
Clerical occupations.....	194	7	32	72	82	1
Messenger, errand, and office boys.....	161	7	29	64	61	-----
Others.....	33	-----	3	8	21	1
Other industries.....	75	4	15	34	22	-----

TABLE 3.—*Principal occupation and industry during school term and during vacation, by age period; girls whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Principal occupation and industry	Girls under 16 years of age									
	School term					Vacation				
	Total	Un- der 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Total	Un- der 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total.....	1 658	63	129	235	230	561	52	100	218	191
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	28	1	5	11	11	34	-----	4	14	16
Trade.....	1 255	32	52	75	95	210	23	40	76	71
Sales girls.....	1 193	22	34	54	82	154	15	24	57	58
General helpers and others.....	62	10	18	21	13	56	8	16	19	13
Domestic and personal service.....	345	23	69	142	106	292	28	54	121	89
Nursemaids.....	208	23	49	86	50	193	21	43	77	52
Other servants in private families..	123	4	17	52	50	84	5	9	40	30
Others.....	14	1	3	4	6	15	2	2	4	7
Clerical occupations.....	24	-----	2	7	15	20	-----	1	6	13
Other industries.....	6	2	1	-----	3	5	1	1	1	2

¹ Includes 1 girl for whom age was not reported.

Besides those employed in stores or in domestic and personal service the largest number of children (about one-tenth) were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, generally at light, unskilled jobs. A considerable number of these workers were employed in bakeries at such jobs as cleaning pans, weighing dough, and wrapping bread; many were employed in tailoring shops in the simpler sewing operations; some worked in box factories, nailing or ripping boxes or carrying them from one part of the plant to another; a few were in clothing trades; and the remainder were distributed among a wide variety of industries in occupations requiring only a similar degree of skill or strength. Many boys worked with carpenters, blacksmiths, plumbers, painters, bricklayers, masons, and others in skilled trades—in many cases their parents—and several girls were dressmakers' and milliners' helpers. A considerable number of boys were in shoe-repair shops.

Another 10 per cent of the children were in occupations classified under transportation or clerical, the former mainly garage helpers or workers on trucks, although a few were telegraph messengers, and the latter chiefly errand and office boys and girls.

The remaining workers, consisting of 50 children working during the school term and 79 working in summer vacation, were in other industries; they worked on farms or in the offices of dentists or of doctors, or were ushers, pages, or performers in motion-picture theaters or other places of amusement. Among the last were 6 children ranging in age from 11 to 14 years who played in an orchestra or band, and 2 girls, 9 years of age, who danced on the stage.

Although about the same proportion of children under 14 years of age and 14 years of age and over were employed in each industry represented, the work naturally varied somewhat in difficulty and

responsibility according to the age of the children. (Tables 2 and 3.) Of the boys working in trade, for instance, about three-fifths of those under 14 years of age were delivery boys (the least responsible job reported by the children working in or in connection with stores), compared with about two-fifths of those 14 years of age and over, whereas about three-tenths of the workers 14 years of age and over were sales boys and girls (the most responsible position reported by children in stores), compared with one-fifth of the children under 14 years of age. In housework, also, younger children had lighter work than older ones. In tailoring shops the younger workers did only the simplest felling operations, whereas the older children were intrusted with the more difficult felling and with buttonhole making. Boys who helped in barber shops began by cleaning the shop and brushing customers; as they grew older they were advanced to waiting on the barber and caring for the utensils, and finally to attending patrons.

Girls under 10 usually took care of children or helped in stores, generally parents' stores. The majority of the boys under 10 delivered for stores or helped in stores, very often those of their parents; but a number did bootblacking, ran errands, or delivered for bakeries, tailor shops, dairies, and other concerns, helped in barber shops, or worked for cobblers. Many of these jobs were done for parents, but two-thirds of the children under 10 were hired by others than parents or guardians.

As a comparison of Tables 2 and 3 shows, boys engaged in a greater variety of work than girls. Some boys were found in each kind of work reported by the children, except that of nursemaid, but the girls' work was confined largely to work in private houses and in stores. Half the girls were employed as nursemaids or domestic servants and about two-fifths in stores. Relatively more girls than boys worked as sales persons in stores, but in all other occupations in which both girls and boys were engaged the proportion of boys exceeded that of girls.

Children of different races and nationalities did different kinds of work, reflecting to some extent the occupational habits of their parents. A larger proportion of the children of native white and of Jewish fathers were employed in stores than children of other nationalities, and a larger percentage of Jewish than other children were in clerical occupations. Few Jewish children were in domestic and personal service of any kind. Children whose fathers were Italian or Polish, on the other hand, were employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries and in personal and domestic service in much larger proportions than other white children. Many Italian children or children of Italian parentage were bootblacks and helpers in barber shops; for example, of the 142 bootblacks working during the school term 98 had Italian fathers, and of the 118 children working in barber shops during the school term all were Italians or had fathers born in Italy. Only one child whose father was Polish was employed as a bootblack and none was in a barber shop; a large percentage were nursemaids and domestics, whereas only a small percentage of the children with Italian fathers were so employed. The majority of the colored children at work were in domestic and personal service, the girls as nursemaids and the boys chiefly as bootblacks or as pin boys in bowling alleys or helpers in pool rooms, though many were employed in stores for delivery work.

EXTENT AND REGULARITY OF WORK

The children's work was significant in its extent and regularity. Of the 2,948 vacation workers who reported as to the duration of their work 2,233 (76 per cent) had been employed the nine weeks between the close of school in the spring and its opening in the fall. Only 14 per cent had worked less than six weeks of that period. Of the 3,540 children working during the school year and reporting as to the extent of their work, 2,219 (63 per cent) had been employed 24 to more than 40 weeks, all having been interviewed at a time when they might have worked at least 24 weeks.

In each season the majority of the children, even those under 10 years of age, worked regularly, 79 per cent of the vacation workers and 68 per cent of those working while school was in session having been employed six or seven days a week. (Tables 4 and 5.) A 6-day week was customary for children employed in factories and other manufacturing and mechanical industries and in clerical occupations, but many children working in stores of certain kinds (drug stores, delicatessen shops, florists' shops, etc.), and children working in private houses, in pool rooms, or at bootblack stands worked seven days. Few children worked only on Saturdays or Sundays, even those working irregularly being employed at least some week days. Only 14 per cent of those who worked during the school year reported no work on days when school was in session. A six or seven day week was as customary for girls as for boys, and little difference appeared in the regularity of the work of the younger children compared with the older ones. Nine per cent of the children under 10 worked irregularly compared with 6 per cent of the older children, but only 24 per cent of those under 10—the same percentage as among those 10 years of age or older—worked less than six days a week.

TABLE 4.—*Number of days of work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by principal occupation and industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Principal occupation and industry	Children under 16 years of age						
	Total	Number of days of work during a typical week					
		6 or 7 days		Under 6 days		Irregular	
		Number	Per cent ¹	Number	Per cent ¹	Number	Per cent ¹
SCHOOL TERM							
Total.....	3,604	2,450	68.0	903	25.1	251	7.0
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	324	239	73.8	62	19.1	23	7.1
Factory and workshop workers.....	217	160	73.7	43	19.8	14	6.5
Apprentices.....	24	21		3			
Others.....	193	139	72.0	40	20.7	14	7.3
Others.....	107	79	73.8	19	17.8	9	8.4
Transportation.....	82	52	63.4	24	29.3	6	7.3
Trade.....	1,921	1,348	70.2	450	23.4	123	6.4
Sales boys and sales girls.....	480	328	68.3	126	26.3	26	5.4
Delivery boys and girls.....	867	606	69.9	211	24.3	50	5.8
General helpers and others.....	574	414	72.1	113	19.7	47	8.2

¹ Not shown where base is less than 50.

TABLE 4.—*Number of days of work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by principal occupation and industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*—Continued

Principal occupation and industry	Children under 16 years of age						
	Total	Number of days of work during a typical week					
		6 or 7 days		Under 6 days		Irregular	
		Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
SCHOOL TERM—continued							
Domestic and personal service.....	935	582	62.2	291	31.1	62	6.6
Bootblacks (inside).....	142	88	62.0	47	33.1	7	4.9
Caddies.....	51	3	5.9	46	90.2	2	3.9
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	123	74	60.2	35	28.5	14	11.4
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	36	25	69.4	11	30.6	—	—
Nursemaids.....	208	136	65.4	46	22.1	26	12.5
Other servants in private families.....	133	78	58.6	49	36.8	6	4.5
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	69	49	71.0	19	27.5	1	1.4
Barbers' helpers.....	118	105	89.0	11	9.3	2	1.7
Others.....	55	24	43.6	27	49.1	4	7.3
Clerical occupations.....	292	208	71.2	56	19.2	28	9.6
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls.....	230	178	77.4	26	11.3	26	11.3
Others.....	62	30	48.4	30	48.4	2	3.2
Other industries.....	50	21	42.0	20	40.0	9	18.0
VACATION							
Total.....	2,969	2,334	78.6	446	15.0	189	6.4
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	329	274	83.3	36	10.9	19	5.8
Factory and workshop workers.....	222	187	84.2	24	10.8	11	5.0
Apprentices.....	22	22	100.0	—	—	—	—
Others.....	200	165	82.5	24	12.0	11	5.5
Others.....	107	87	81.3	12	11.2	8	7.5
Transportation.....	86	65	75.6	16	18.6	5	5.8
Trade.....	1,536	1,220	79.4	215	14.0	101	6.6
Sales boys and sales girls.....	377	294	78.0	57	15.1	26	6.9
Delivery boys and girls.....	713	568	79.7	107	15.0	38	5.3
General helpers and others.....	446	358	80.3	51	11.4	37	8.3
Domestic and personal service.....	725	546	75.3	142	19.6	37	5.1
Bootblacks (inside).....	118	82	69.5	29	24.6	7	5.9
Caddies.....	61	17	27.9	41	67.2	3	4.9
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	47	33	69.8	7	14.9	7	14.9
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	37	31	83.8	5	13.5	1	2.7
Nursemaids.....	193	162	83.9	20	10.4	11	5.7
Other servants in private families.....	91	68	74.7	21	23.1	2	2.2
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	39	30	76.9	7	17.9	2	5.1
Barbers' helpers.....	95	87	91.6	6	6.3	2	2.1
Others.....	44	36	81.8	6	13.6	2	4.5
Clerical occupations.....	214	170	79.4	25	11.7	19	8.9
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls.....	169	141	83.4	11	6.5	17	10.1
Others.....	45	29	64.4	14	31.1	2	4.4
Other industries.....	79	59	74.7	12	15.2	8	10.1

TABLE 5.—*Number of days of work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Number of days of work during a typical week	Children under 16 years of age										
	Boys					Girls					
	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not re-ported	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
SCHOOL TERM											
Total.....	2, 946	236	521	1, 124	1, 055	10	1 658	63	129	235	230
6 or 7 days.....	2, 057	160	357	770	765	5	1 393	48	82	133	129
Under 6 days.....	705	56	113	284	247	5	198	9	31	71	87
Irregular.....	184	20	51	70	43	-----	67	6	16	31	14
VACATION											
Total.....	2, 408	176	450	908	869	5	561	52	100	218	191
6 or 7 days.....	1, 913	130	353	722	704	4	421	46	74	163	138
Under 6 days.....	353	29	63	135	125	1	93	3	13	36	41
Irregular.....	142	17	34	51	40	-----	47	3	13	19	12

¹ Includes 1 child for whom age was not reported.

HOURS OF WORK

Many of the children worked long hours during the vacation months and on Saturdays throughout the year and relatively long hours even when school was in session. (Tables 6, 7, 8, and 9.) During the vacation months on week days other than Saturday 692 children (27 per cent of those employed on such days) worked more than 8 hours and 308 (12 per cent) 10 hours or more; on Saturdays 484 (45 per cent) were employed more than 8 hours, 392 (16 per cent) at least 12 hours. On days when school was in session the working hours were necessarily shorter, but even on such days, when 5 hours or more were spent in the school room, 76 per cent of the child workers were employed at least 2 hours and 26 per cent 4 hours or more a day. On Saturdays during the school year 1,420 children—the same proportion of the workers as on vacation Saturdays—worked more than 8 hours, 494 at least 12 hours.

About one-fourth of the children working in each season were employed on Sunday, and for many of these the working hours were as long as on week days. These children worked in stores of various kinds, in bakeries, and in restaurants; as garage helpers, telegraph messengers, bootblacks, caddies, nursemaids, and janitors, and as messenger and errand boys for drug stores and other places requiring such service on Sundays. Of the 755 vacation workers reporting as to their working hours on Sunday 22 per cent were accustomed to work 8 hours or more, and of the 964 school-term workers 19 per cent were accustomed to an equally long working day. Few of these children worked only on Sundays, and the majority were employed on week days other than Saturday, as well as on Saturdays and Sundays.

TABLE 6.—*Number of hours of work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Boys						
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
	Number	Per cent distribution					
SCHOOL TERM							
Total.....	2,946	-----	236	521	1,124	1,055	10
Work on week days other than Saturday.....	2,514	-----	210	451	938	908	7
Total reported.....	2,412	100.0	191	429	902	883	7
Under 2 hours.....	530	22.0	61	129	204	134	2
2 hours, under 4.....	1,238	51.3	93	192	470	481	2
4 hours, under 6.....	537	22.3	30	82	200	222	3
6 hours, under 8.....	80	3.3	4	22	22	32	-----
8 hours, under 10.....	24	1.0	3	3	5	13	-----
8 hours even.....	9	.4	2	1	2	4	-----
10 hours and over.....	3	.1	-----	1	1	1	-----
Not reported.....	102	-----	19	22	36	25	-----
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	432	-----	26	70	186	147	3
VACATION							
Total.....	2,408	-----	176	450	908	869	5
Work on week days other than Saturday.....	2,235	-----	166	424	840	800	5
Total reported.....	2,118	100.0	146	402	798	767	5
Under 2 hours.....	159	7.5	8	42	66	43	-----
2 hours, under 4.....	459	21.7	37	83	167	172	-----
4 hours, under 6.....	397	18.7	29	93	132	140	3
6 hours, under 8.....	335	15.8	18	62	129	126	-----
8 hours, under 10.....	513	24.2	32	76	197	208	-----
8 hours even.....	201	9.5	15	31	82	73	-----
10 hours, under 12.....	198	9.3	14	36	84	62	2
12 hours and over.....	57	2.7	8	10	23	16	-----
Not reported.....	117	-----	20	22	42	33	-----
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	173	-----	10	26	68	69	-----

TABLE 6.—*Number of hours of work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*—Continued

Number of hours of work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Girls					
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
	Number	Per cent distribution				
SCHOOL TERM						
Total.....	1 658	-----	63	129	235	230
Work on week days other than Saturday.....	1 563	-----	59	122	200	181
Total reported.....	1 522	100.0	55	118	176	172
Under 2 hours.....	164	31.4	20	54	53	37
2 hours, under 4.....	231	44.3	24	43	87	77
4 hours, under 6.....	1 111	21.3	10	20	31	49
6 hours, under 8.....	14	2.7	1	1	5	7
8 hours, under 10.....	2	.4	-----	-----	-----	2
8 hours even.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10 hours and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Not reported.....	41	-----	4	4	24	9
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	95	-----	4	7	35	49
VACATION						
Total.....	561	-----	52	100	218	191
Work on week days other than Saturday.....	528	-----	51	96	207	174
Total reported.....	484	100.0	45	85	192	162
Under 2 hours.....	41	8.5	6	7	17	11
2 hours, under 4.....	92	19.0	14	17	42	19
4 hours, under 6.....	100	20.7	8	30	29	33
6 hours, under 8.....	103	21.3	12	16	37	38
8 hours, under 10.....	95	19.6	4	10	41	40
8 hours even.....	23	4.8	1	4	7	11
10 hours, under 12.....	38	7.9	-----	4	17	17
12 hours and over.....	15	3.1	1	1	9	4
Not reported.....	44	-----	6	11	15	12
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	33	-----	1	4	11	17

¹Includes 1 child for whom age was not reported.

TABLE 7.—*Number of hours of work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by principal industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Children under 16 years of age									
	Total		Manufacturing and mechanical industries		Trade		Domestic and personal service		Other industries	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	3,604	-----	324	-----	1,921	-----	935	-----	424	-----
Work on week days other than Saturday.....	3,077	-----	287	-----	1,641	-----	785	-----	364	-----
Total reported.....	2,934	100.0	274	100.0	1,552	100.0	763	100.0	345	100.0
Under 2 hours.....	694	23.7	74	27.0	343	22.1	182	23.9	95	27.5
2 hours, under 4.....	1,469	50.1	137	50.0	832	53.6	307	40.2	193	55.9
4 hours, under 6.....	648	22.1	48	17.5	315	20.3	233	30.5	52	15.1
6 hours, under 8.....	94	3.2	8	2.9	50	3.2	31	4.1	5	1.4
8 hours, under 10.....	26	.9	7	2.6	9	.6	10	1.3	-----	-----
8 hours even.....	9	.3	1	.4	4	.3	4	.5	-----	-----
10 hours and over.....	3	.1	-----	-----	3	.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Not reported.....	143	-----	13	-----	89	-----	22	-----	19	-----
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	527	-----	37	-----	280	-----	150	-----	60	-----
VACATION										
Total.....	2,969	-----	329	-----	1,536	-----	725	-----	379	-----
Work on week days other than Saturday.....	2,763	-----	319	-----	1,439	-----	647	-----	358	-----
Total reported.....	2,602	100.0	307	100.0	1,346	100.0	630	100.0	329	100.0
Under 2 hours.....	200	7.7	17	5.5	105	7.8	49	7.9	29	8.8
2 hours, under 4.....	551	21.2	51	16.6	295	21.9	125	20.2	80	24.3
4 hours, under 6.....	497	19.1	50	16.3	233	17.3	157	25.3	57	17.3
6 hours, under 8.....	438	16.8	39	12.7	218	16.2	114	18.4	67	20.4
8 hours, under 10.....	608	23.4	120	39.1	325	24.1	92	14.8	71	21.6
8 hours even.....	224	8.6	46	15.0	118	8.8	29	4.7	31	9.4
10 hours, under 12.....	236	9.1	26	8.5	120	8.9	66	10.6	24	7.3
12 hours and over.....	72	2.8	4	1.3	50	3.7	17	2.7	1	.3
Not reported.....	161	-----	12	-----	93	-----	27	-----	29	2
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	206	-----	10	-----	97	-----	78	-----	21	-----

TABLE 8.—*Number of hours of work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of work on a typical Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Boys						
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
	Number	Per cent distribution					
SCHOOL TERM							
Total.....	2,946	-----	236	521	1,124	1,055	10
Work on Saturday.....	2,723	-----	205	478	1,051	981	8
Total reported.....	2,629	100.0	185	459	1,014	963	8
Under 4 hours.....	476	18.1	47	100	184	143	2
4 hours, under 6.....	375	14.3	36	64	135	139	1
6 hours, under 8.....	342	13.0	16	62	158	105	1
8 hours, under 10.....	488	18.6	47	75	174	191	1
8 hours even.....	166	6.3	20	22	50	74	-----
10 hours, under 12.....	477	18.1	27	71	191	185	3
12 hours and over.....	471	17.9	12	87	172	200	-----
Not reported.....	94	-----	20	19	37	18	-----
No work on Saturday.....	223	-----	31	43	73	74	2
VACATION							
Total.....	2,408	-----	176	450	908	869	5
Work on Saturday.....	2,255	-----	161	419	854	817	4
Total reported.....	2,159	100.0	140	401	823	791	4
Under 4 hours.....	318	14.7	27	84	112	95	-----
4 hours, under 6.....	325	15.1	27	54	113	130	1
6 hours, under 8.....	302	14.0	17	55	126	104	-----
8 hours, under 10.....	441	20.4	35	72	172	162	-----
8 hours even.....	167	7.7	15	35	58	59	-----
10 hours, under 12.....	402	18.6	19	71	166	143	3
12 hours and over.....	371	17.2	15	65	134	157	-----
Not reported.....	96	-----	21	18	31	26	-----
No work on Saturday.....	153	-----	15	31	54	52	1

TABLE 8.—*Number of hours of work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.—Continued*

Number of hours of work on a typical Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Girls					
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
	Num-ber	Per cent distri-bution				
SCHOOL TERM						
Total.....	1 658	-----	63	129	235	230
Work on Saturday.....	1 560	-----	50	108	201	200
Total reported.....	1 522	100.0	45	102	182	192
Under 4 hours.....	153	29.3	19	41	55	38
4 hours, under 6.....	105	20.1	12	18	39	36
6 hours, under 8.....	81	15.5	5	18	27	31
8 hours, under 10.....	1 93	17.8	5	13	34	40
8 hours even.....	33	6.3	4	4	13	12
10 hours, under 12.....	67	12.8	3	8	18	38
12 hours and over.....	23	4.4	1	4	9	9
Not reported.....	38	-----	5	6	19	8
No work on Saturday.....	98	-----	13	21	34	30
VACATION						
Total.....	561	-----	52	100	218	191
Work on Saturday.....	502	-----	47	88	196	171
Total reported.....	463	100.0	42	77	183	161
Under 4 hours.....	108	23.3	14	18	53	23
4 hours, under 6.....	100	21.6	12	20	30	38
6 hours, under 8.....	92	19.9	9	18	32	33
8 hours, under 10.....	94	20.3	5	15	40	34
8 hours even.....	26	5.6	1	4	10	11
10 hours, under 12.....	48	10.4	1	4	17	26
12 hours and over.....	21	4.5	1	2	11	7
Not reported.....	39	-----	5	11	13	10
No work on Saturday.....	59	-----	5	12	22	20

¹ Includes 1 child for whom age was not reported.

TABLE 9.—*Number of hours of work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by principal industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of work on a typical Saturday	Children under 16 years of age									
	Total		Manufacturing and mechanical industries		Trade		Domestic and personal service		Other industries	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	3,604		324		1,921		935		424	
Work on Saturday.....	3,283		294		1,779		813		397	
Total reported.....	3,151	100.0	282	100.0	1,701	100.0	793	100.0	375	100.0
Under 4 hours.....	629	20.0	42	14.9	287	16.9	190	24.0	110	29.3
4 hours, under 6.....	480	15.2	79	28.0	184	10.8	140	17.7	77	20.5
6 hours, under 8.....	423	13.4	39	13.8	197	11.6	119	15.0	68	18.1
8 hours, under 10.....	581	18.4	65	23.0	323	19.0	113	14.2	80	21.3
8 hours even.....	199	6.3	23	8.2	96	5.6	45	5.7	35	9.3
10 hours, under 12.....	544	17.3	40	14.2	367	21.6	101	12.7	36	9.6
12 hours and over.....	494	15.7	17	6.0	343	20.2	130	16.4	4	1.1
Not reported.....	132		12		78		20		22	
No work on Saturday.....	321		30		142		122		27	
VACATION										
Total.....	2,969		329		1,536		725		379	
Work on Saturday.....	2,757		298		1,433		676		350	
Total reported.....	2,622	100.0	287	100.0	1,358	100.0	652	100.0	325	100.0
Under 4 hours.....	426	16.2	32	11.1	195	14.4	118	18.1	81	24.9
4 hours, under 6.....	425	16.2	117	40.8	139	10.2	108	16.6	61	18.8
6 hours, under 8.....	394	15.0	35	12.2	180	13.3	116	17.8	63	19.4
8 hours, under 10.....	535	20.4	55	19.2	298	21.9	108	16.6	74	22.8
8 hours even.....	193	7.4	21	7.3	103	7.6	38	5.8	31	9.5
10 hours, under 12.....	450	17.2	40	13.9	289	21.3	87	13.3	34	10.5
12 hours and over.....	392	15.0	8	2.8	257	18.9	115	17.6	12	3.7
Not reported.....	135		11		75		24		25	
No work on Saturday.....	212		31		103		49		29	

The weekly hours also were long. (Tables 10 and 11.) During vacation 1,164 children (44 per cent) reported working 40 hours or more a week and 828 (31 per cent) at least 48 hours, including 210 whose working week was 64 hours or longer. Even during the school year 212 (7 per cent) of the children worked 40 hours a week and 1,147 (35 per cent) 24 hours or more.

TABLE 10.—*Number of hours of work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of work during a typical week	Children under 16 years of age—Boys						
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
	Number	Per cent distribution					
SCHOOL TERM							
Total.....	2,946	-----	236	521	1,124	1,055	10
Total reported.....	2,690	100.0	205	453	1,031	991	10
Under 8 hours.....	373	13.9	38	77	160	96	2
8 hours, under 16.....	681	25.3	64	120	255	240	2
16 hours, under 24.....	643	23.9	46	93	251	250	3
24 hours, under 32.....	531	19.7	27	82	198	221	3
32 hours, under 40.....	279	10.4	20	51	102	106	-----
40 hours, under 48.....	109	4.1	6	14	42	47	-----
48 hours, under 56.....	52	1.9	3	11	16	22	-----
48 hours even.....	4	.1	-----	-----	1	3	-----
56 hours, under 64.....	16	.6	1	2	6	7	-----
64 hours and over.....	6	.2	-----	3	1	2	-----
Not reported.....	256	-----	31	68	93	64	-----
VACATION							
Total.....	2,408	-----	176	450	908	869	5
Total reported.....	2,187	100.0	146	404	825	807	5
Under 8 hours.....	142	6.5	11	38	56	37	-----
8 hours, under 16.....	266	12.2	16	45	105	100	-----
16 hours, under 24.....	260	11.9	22	53	88	96	1
24 hours, under 32.....	281	12.8	18	53	104	105	1
32 hours, under 40.....	269	12.3	18	60	90	100	1
40 hours, under 48.....	274	12.5	13	45	107	109	-----
48 hours, under 56.....	322	14.7	18	54	128	122	-----
48 hours even.....	74	3.4	5	16	29	24	-----
56 hours, under 64.....	204	9.3	15	32	75	81	1
64 hours and over.....	169	7.7	15	24	72	57	1
Not reported.....	221	-----	30	46	83	62	-----

TABLE 10.—*Number of hours of work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*—Continued

Number of hours of work during a typical week	Children under 16 years of age—Girls					
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
	Number	Per cent distribution				
SCHOOL TERM						
Total reported.....	1 658		63	129	235	230
Total reported.....	1 561	100.0	52	108	193	207
Under 8 hours.....	115	20.5	7	27	42	39
8 hours, under 16.....	190	33.9	26	34	65	65
16 hours, under 24.....	102	18.2	8	22	37	35
24 hours, under 32.....	1 85	15.2	6	18	23	37
32 hours, under 40.....	40	7.1	4	4	15	17
40 hours, under 48.....	19	3.4		2	6	11
48 hours, under 56.....	8	1.4	1	1	3	3
48 hours even.....						
56 hours, under 64.....	2	.4			2	
64 hours and over.....						
Not reported.....	97		11	21	42	23
VACATION						
Total.....	561		52	100	218	191
Total reported.....	488	100.0	44	81	192	171
Under 8 hours.....	41	8.4	3	8	17	13
8 hours, under 16.....	69	14.1	10	9	25	25
16 hours, under 24.....	50	10.2	5	8	25	12
24 hours, under 32.....	60	12.3	8	19	17	16
32 hours, under 40.....	73	15.0	9	14	25	25
40 hours, under 48.....	62	12.7	4	10	21	27
48 hours, under 56.....	61	12.5	2	8	26	25
48 hours even.....	9	1.8		2	4	3
56 hours, under 64.....	31	6.4	2	2	17	10
64 hours and over.....	41	8.4	1	3	19	18
Not reported.....	73		8	19	26	20

¹ Includes 1 child for whom age was not reported.

TABLE 11.—*Number of hours of work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by principal industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of work during a typical week	Children under 16 years of age									
	Total		Manufacturing and mechanical industries		Trade		Domestic and personal service		Other industries	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	3,601		324		1,921		935		424	
Total reported.....	3,251	100.0	291	100.0	1,736	100.0	856	100.0	368	100.0
Under 8 hours.....	488	15.0	38	13.1	220	12.7	161	18.8	69	18.7
8 hours, under 16.....	871	26.8	99	34.0	451	26.0	211	24.6	110	29.9
16 hours, under 24.....	745	22.9	59	20.3	439	25.3	147	17.2	100	27.2
24 hours, under 32.....	616	18.9	54	18.6	335	19.3	163	19.0	64	17.4
32 hours, under 40.....	319	9.8	23	7.9	173	10.0	104	12.1	19	5.2
40 hours, under 48.....	128	3.9	10	3.4	74	4.3	40	4.7	4	1.1
48 hours, under 56.....	60	1.8	8	2.7	31	1.8	20	2.3	1	.3
48 hours even.....	4	.1	1	.3	3	.2				
56 hours, under 64.....	18	.6			8	.5	9	1.1	1	.3
64 hours and over.....	6	.2			5	.3	1	.1		
Not reported.....	353		33		185		79		56	
VACATION										
Total.....	2,969		329		1,536		725		379	
Total reported.....	2,675	100.0	300	100.0	1,382	100.0	663	100.0	330	100.0
Under 8 hours.....	183	6.8	14	4.7	82	5.9	58	8.7	29	8.8
8 hours, under 16.....	335	12.5	30	10.0	179	13.0	86	13.0	40	12.1
16 hours, under 24.....	310	11.6	22	7.3	162	11.7	78	11.8	48	14.5
24 hours, under 32.....	341	12.7	33	11.0	171	12.4	91	13.7	46	13.9
32 hours, under 40.....	342	12.8	35	11.7	158	11.4	106	16.0	43	13.0
40 hours, under 48.....	336	12.6	72	24.0	153	11.1	65	9.8	46	13.9
48 hours, under 56.....	353	14.3	61	20.3	205	14.8	70	10.6	47	14.2
48 hours even.....	83	3.1	11	3.7	44	3.2	13	2.0	15	4.5
56 hours, under 64.....	235	8.8	12	4.0	151	10.9	48	7.2	24	7.3
64 hours and over.....	210	7.9	21	7.0	121	8.8	61	9.2	7	2.1
Not reported.....	294		29		154		62		49	

A long day usually meant not only a long week for the children but often night work also. Not many children worked early in the morning; 50 (3 of whom were girls) reported beginning before 6 a. m. during vacation, and 40 (1 of whom was a girl) said they began before 6 when school was in session. The majority of these children delivered milk. Late hours at night, however, were not at all unusual, not only on Saturdays when the shops were open during the evening but also on other week days. (Tables 12, 13, 14, and 15.) Of the 2,443 children working on week days other than Saturday in vacation and reporting as to the hours they usually stopped, 60 per cent were employed until 6 p. m. or later and 26 per cent until at least 8. Of the latter 143 worked until 10 or later. Late hours were even more frequent among the children who worked during the school year than among the vacation workers. Of the 2,816 children working on week days other than Saturdays during the school term and reporting the

hour they stopped 31 per cent customarily worked until 8 p. m. or later on school days; 223 children (8 per cent) usually worked until at least 10, and 53 until midnight. The children working late at night were employed in stores, often neighborhood variety stores or grocery stores but also many other kinds, such as drug stores and delicatessen shops, in garages, barber shops, bowling alleys, restaurants, at lunch counters, as bootblacks, as nursemaids and other servants, and in a number of other jobs.

On Saturdays more children worked late than on other nights. Almost half of those working on Saturdays, both in vacation and during the school year, were employed until 8 p. m. or later, and about one-fourth until 10 p. m. or later. Sixty-seven (3 per cent) of the vacation workers employed on Saturdays and 95 (4 per cent) of the school-term workers worked on Saturday nights until midnight or later. An even larger number of stores and of places of amusement, such as pool rooms, were open up to a later hour on Saturday than on other evenings.

TABLE 12.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Boys						
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
	Number	Per cent distribution					
SCHOOL TERM							
Total.....	2,946	-----	236	521	1,124	1,055	10
Afternoon work.....	2,314	-----	186	425	877	819	7
Hour reported.....	2,299	100.0	182	421	874	815	7
Before 6 p. m.....	510	22.2	60	115	184	148	3
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	1,059	46.1	80	176	405	396	2
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	529	23.0	34	92	205	196	2
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	150	6.5	6	27	59	58	-----
12 p. m. and after.....	51	2.2	2	11	21	17	-----
Hour not reported.....	15	-----	4	4	3	4	-----
Morning work only.....	114	-----	9	9	29	67	-----
No work on week days other than Saturday..	432	-----	26	70	186	147	3
Time of day not reported.....	86	-----	15	17	32	22	-----
VACATION							
Total.....	2,408	-----	176	450	908	869	5
Afternoon work.....	1,989	-----	138	374	763	709	5
Hour reported.....	1,987	100.0	137	373	763	709	5
Before 6 p. m.....	746	37.5	63	139	287	254	3
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	714	35.9	46	135	262	270	1
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	408	20.5	23	74	167	143	1
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	89	4.5	2	17	38	32	-----
12 p. m. and after.....	30	1.5	3	8	9	10	-----
Hour not reported.....	2	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Morning work only.....	127	-----	9	30	34	54	-----
No work on week days other than Saturday..	173	-----	10	26	68	69	-----
Time of day not reported.....	119	-----	19	20	43	37	-----

TABLE 12.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.—Con.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Girls					
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
	Num-ber	Per cent distri-bution				
SCHOOL TERM						
Total.....	1 658	-----	63	129	235	230
Afternoon work.....	1 525	-----	55	118	180	171
Hour reported.....	1 517	100.0	55	118	174	169
Before 6 p. m.....	169	32.7	24	51	47	47
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	191	36.9	17	39	77	58
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	1 135	26.1	12	27	40	55
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	20	3.9	1	1	9	9
12 p. m. and after.....	2	.4	1	-----	1	-----
Hour not reported.....	8	-----	-----	-----	6	2
Morning work only.....	5	-----	-----	-----	2	3
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	95	-----	4	7	35	49
Time of day not reported.....	33	-----	4	4	18	7
VACATION						
Total.....	561	-----	52	100	218	191
Afternoon work.....	457	-----	44	77	183	153
Hour reported.....	456	100.0	44	77	182	153
Before 6 p. m.....	222	48.7	21	41	92	68
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	121	26.5	11	20	43	47
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	89	19.5	11	13	37	28
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	23	5.0	1	3	9	10
12 p. m. and after.....	1	.2	-----	-----	1	-----
Hour not reported.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Morning work only.....	27	-----	1	8	10	8
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	33	-----	1	4	11	17
Time of day not reported.....	44	-----	6	11	14	13

¹ Includes 1 child for whom age was not reported.

TABLE 13.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by principal industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Children under 16 years of age									
	Total		Manufacturing and mechanical industries		Trade		Domestic and personal service		Other industries	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	3,604		324		1,921		935		424	
Afternoon work.....	2,839		270		1,474		757		338	
Hour reported.....	2,816	100.0	268	100.0	1,461	100.0	750	100.0	337	100.0
Before 6 p. m.....	679	24.1	114	42.5	302	20.7	159	21.2	104	30.9
6 p. m., before 8 p. m....	1,250	44.4	99	36.9	768	52.6	221	29.5	162	48.1
8 p. m., before 10 p. m....	664	23.6	51	19.0	304	20.8	256	34.1	53	15.7
10 p. m., before 12 p. m....	170	6.0	4	1.5	79	5.4	72	9.6	15	4.5
12 p. m. and after.....	53	1.9			8	.5	42	5.6	3	.9
Hour not reported.....	23		2		13		7		1	
Morning work only.....	119		6		93		12		8	
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	527		37		280		150		60	
Time of day not reported.....	119		11		74		16		18	
VACATION										
Total.....	2,969		329		1,536		725		379	
Afternoon work.....	2,446		297		1,249		589		311	
Hour reported.....	2,443	100.0	297	100.0	1,247	100.0	588	100.0	311	100.0
Before 6 p. m.....	968	39.6	185	62.3	418	33.5	213	36.2	152	48.9
6 p. m., before 8 p. m....	835	34.2	71	23.9	521	41.8	135	23.0	108	34.7
8 p. m., before 10 p. m....	497	20.3	36	12.1	232	18.6	191	32.5	38	12.2
10 p. m., before 12 p. m....	112	4.6	4	1.3	66	5.3	32	5.4	10	3.2
12 p. m. and after.....	31	1.3	1	.3	10	.8	17	2.9	3	1.0
Hour not reported.....	3				2		1			
Morning work only.....	154		10		97		31		16	
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	206		10		97		78		21	
Time of day not reported.....	163		12		93		27		31	

TABLE 14.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Boys						
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
	Number	Per cent distribution					
SCHOOL TERM							
Total.....	2, 946	-----	236	521	1, 124	1, 055	10
Afternoon work.....	2, 289	-----	155	404	882	840	8
Hour reported.....	2, 279	100. 0	152	401	880	838	8
Before 6 p. m.....	582	25. 5	61	119	223	176	3
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	521	22. 9	40	96	203	178	4
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	507	22. 2	31	84	199	193	-----
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	577	25. 3	18	85	219	254	1
12 p. m. and after.....	92	4. 0	2	17	36	37	-----
Hour not reported.....	10	-----	3	3	2	2	-----
Morning work only.....	349	-----	33	59	133	124	-----
No work on Saturday.....	223	-----	31	43	73	74	2
Time of day not reported.....	85	-----	17	15	36	17	-----
VACATION							
Total.....	2, 408	-----	176	450	908	869	5
Afternoon work.....	1, 853	-----	118	339	716	676	4
Hour reported.....	1, 851	100. 0	117	336	716	676	4
Before 6 p. m.....	544	29. 4	47	109	213	174	1
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	430	23. 2	34	84	161	149	2
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	399	21. 6	23	61	166	148	1
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	412	22. 3	9	69	153	181	-----
12 p. m. and after.....	66	3. 6	4	15	23	24	-----
Hour not reported.....	2	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Morning work only.....	307	-----	23	64	107	113	-----
No work on Saturday.....	153	-----	15	31	54	52	1
Time of day not reported.....	95	-----	20	16	31	28	-----

TABLE 14.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.—Continued*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Girls					
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
	Num-ber	Per cent distri-bution				
SCHOOL TERM						
Total.....	1 658		63	129	235	230
Afternoon work.....	1 445		40	90	151	163
Hour reported.....	1 440	100. 0	40	90	148	161
Before 6 p. m.....	167	38. 0	25	47	53	42
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	102	23. 2	5	19	46	32
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	1 107	24. 3	9	14	33	50
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	61	13. 9	1	9	15	36
12 p. m. and after.....	3	. 7		1	1	1
Hour not reported.....	5				3	2
Morning work only.....	84		5	12	34	33
No work on Saturday.....	98		13	21	34	30
Time of day not reported.....	31		5	6	16	4
VACATION						
Total.....	561		52	100	218	191
Afternoon work.....	384		39	67	149	129
Hour reported.....	384	100. 0	39	67	149	129
Before 6 p. m.....	172	44. 8	22	40	66	44
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	89	23. 2	8	14	34	33
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	81	21. 1	8	6	35	32
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	41	10. 7	1	7	13	20
12 p. m. and after.....	1	. 3			1	
Hour not reported.....						
Morning work only.....	78		3	10	34	31
No work on Saturday.....	59		5	12	22	20
Time of day not reported.....	40		5	11	13	11

¹ Includes 1 child for whom age was not reported.

TABLE 15.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by principal industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday	Children under 16 years of age									
	Total		Manufacturing and mechanical industries		Trade		Domestic and personal service		Other industries	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total	3,604		324		1,921		935		424	
Afternoon work	2,734		198		1,534		698		304	
Hour reported	2,719	100.0	197	100.0	1,526	100.0	693	100.0	303	100.0
Before 6 p. m.	749	27.5	93	47.2	351	23.0	185	26.7	120	39.6
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.	623	22.9	57	28.9	322	21.1	150	21.6	94	31.0
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.	614	22.6	36	18.3	381	25.0	132	19.0	65	21.5
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.	638	23.5	9	4.6	436	28.6	173	25.0	20	6.6
12 p. m. and after	95	3.5	2	1.0	36	2.4	53	7.6	4	1.3
Hour not reported	15		1		8		5		1	
Morning work only	433		85		177		100		71	
No work on Saturday	321		30		142		122		27	
Time of day not reported	116		11		68		15		22	
VACATION										
Total	2,969		329		1,536		725		379	
Afternoon work	2,237		168		1,218		584		267	
Hour worked	2,235	100.0	168	100.0	1,216	100.0	584	100.0	267	100.0
Before 6 p. m.	716	32.0	79	47.0	325	26.7	195	33.4	117	43.8
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.	519	23.2	54	32.1	266	21.9	120	20.5	79	29.6
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.	480	21.5	27	16.1	294	24.2	108	18.5	51	19.1
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.	453	20.3	8	4.8	306	25.2	125	21.4	14	5.2
12 p. m. and after	67	3.0			25	2.1	36	6.2	6	2.2
Hour not reported	2				2					
Morning work only	385		119		142		67		57	
No work on Saturday	212		31		103		49		29	
Time of day not reported	135		11		73		25		26	

Children under 12 years of age averaged almost as many hours of work a day and a week as older children, and girls almost as many as boys. (Tables 6, 8, and 10.) Although children under 10 reported somewhat shorter hours than older children, even they worked many hours a day and often had a long week. During vacation 31 per cent of the children under 10, compared with 36 per cent of those of 10 and over, worked eight hours or more on days other than Saturday, and 42 per cent, compared with 53 per cent, worked eight hours or more on Saturdays. During the school year 20 per cent of the children under 10, compared with 27 per cent of those of 10 and over, worked four hours or more a day on days other than Saturdays, and on Saturdays 41 per cent, compared with 52 per cent, worked eight hours or more. Children under 10 reporting a week of 40 hours or more during vacation were 37 per cent, and those reporting 24 hours or more

during the school term were 26 per cent, whereas for children of 10 and over these proportions were 44 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively. Girls under 10 were generally nursemaids or helped in stores (in most cases owned by parents), many of which kept open until a late hour every evening. Many of the younger boys also worked in such stores or were bootblacks at stands operating until a late hour at night.

Hours of work and late employment depended to some extent upon the kind of work in which the children were engaged. (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15.) Among sales boys and girls, among children in occupations classed under transportation (generally garage helpers or workers on trucks), and among bootblacks long hours of work in vacation were more common than among children in other occupations. From 39 to 43 per cent of these children reported a working week of at least 48 hours in vacation, whereas in none of the other occupations did the proportion of children working 48 hours or more exceed 31 per cent. During the school year, as during vacation, a large proportion of the bootblacks and of the children in stores reported exceptionally long hours, but only a comparatively small proportion of the children in transportation jobs had very long hours except during the summer. During the months when school was in session the proportion of children who worked long hours in barber shops, pool rooms and bowling alleys, and bootblackening stands was larger than that of children working in stores; 69 per cent of those working in barber shops, 59 per cent of the bootblacks, 34 per cent of the children in pool rooms and bowling alleys, and 33 per cent of the children in stores reported that they worked 28 hours or more a week outside school hours. Hours of work in restaurants and at lunch counters also were long, but the number of children working in such places during the school year was small.

In general the occupations in which the weekly hours were long were the same in which children worked late at night. During vacation the proportions customarily employed until at least 8 p. m. were 87 per cent of the children working on week-day evenings other than Saturdays in pool rooms and bowling alleys, 83 per cent of those in barber shops, and 68 per cent of those working as bootblacks. In the school year 90 per cent, 88 per cent, and 68 per cent of these groups, respectively, were customarily employed until at least 8 p. m. The next largest group of children working late on evenings other than Saturday or Sunday was sales boys and girls and general helpers in stores; in vacation 38 per cent of the sales children at work on such evenings and 31 per cent of the helpers and 42 and 31 per cent, respectively, in the school term were employed until 8 p. m. or later on evenings other than Saturday or Sunday. In all occupations Saturday hours were much later than hours on other days.

The principal occupations of the girls selling in stores and working as domestics (almost nine-tenths of the girls included in the study were employed either in trade or in domestic and personal service, almost entirely in stores or in private houses as domestics and nurse girls) differed a little as to hours. Girls in stores generally had at least as long a working week as those in domestic service and often a longer one. Of the 171 employed in trade during the vacation months who reported their hours of work 55 (32 per cent) worked 48 hours or more a week, as compared with 65 (24 per cent) of the 266 girls in domestic

service; and of the 208 employed in trade during the school year who reported their hours of work 70 (34 per cent) worked at least 24 hours a week, as compared with 71 (23 per cent) of the 34 in domestic service. The proportion of girls of various ages was practically the same in the two occupational groups.

It will be seen from these figures that many Newark school children worked during the summer months as long hours as if they had left school for regular work. In many instances both during vacation and when school was in session they worked earlier in the morning, later at night, and longer hours than the law would have permitted them to do had they been out of school in full-time employment. Yet the great majority were under 14, and many were under 12 and even under 10 years of age. Growing children require both recreation and long hours of sleep, and when they work an adult's working day they are losing somewhere. Children working for their parents are likely to receive more consideration than those working for others; children working until 9 or 10 in the evening, for example, in their fathers' stores, barber shops, or shoe-shining parlors may have worked under less exacting conditions than hired children, but even they could have had little time for other essential activities. Moreover, the great majority of the school children at work and the great majority of those whose working day was very long, did not work for parents or guardians but under the same conditions as other wage earners.

EARNINGS

The great majority of the school children at work received wages. The largest number of the 2,904 reporting cash earnings during the school term (593 children) made between \$1 and \$2 a week, and more than half made less than \$3. Wages during vacation, as would have been expected, were somewhat higher. The largest number of the 2,407 vacation workers reporting cash earnings made \$6 or more a week, though even in vacation 45 per cent reporting cash earnings made less than \$3. Nineteen per cent of the school-term workers reporting cash earnings but 30 per cent of those employed during vacation had earned at least \$5 a week. (Table 16.)

The older children generally earned more than the younger. Of those under 10 years of age reporting cash earnings only 18 per cent of the vacation workers and 13 per cent of those working while school was in session earned as much as \$3 a week. Of the children between the ages of 10 and 14, 44 per cent of the vacation workers and 35 per cent of those working during the school year earned \$3 or more, and of the 14 and 15 year old children 75 per cent and 65 per cent, respectively, earned at least \$3 a week. Younger children were more likely than older to receive no cash earnings in return for their work. About three-tenths of those under 10 years of age, and about one-fourth of those between 10 and 12 were not paid in cash, if at all, compared with about one-seventh of those who were 12 years of age or older.

TABLE 16.—*Earnings during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by principal occupation and industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Principal occupation and industry	Children under 16 years of age					
	Total	Earnings reported				
		Total	Under \$1	\$1, under \$2	\$2, under \$3	\$3, under \$4
SCHOOL TERM						
Total.....	3,604	3,524	429	593	567	491
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	324	310	27	51	45	50
Transportation.....	82	81	14	18	13	7
Trade.....	1,921	1,889	196	298	324	269
Sales boys and sales girls.....	480	471	22	43	77	43
Delivery boys and girls.....	867	850	115	184	153	155
General helpers and others.....	574	568	59	71	94	71
Domestic and personal service.....	935	906	157	173	130	121
Bootblacks (inside).....	142	130	13	22	17	20
Caddies.....	51	51	1		11	12
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	123	120	3	10	10	8
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	36	34	5	4	6	2
Nursemaids.....	208	198	57	56	28	29
Other servants in private families.....	133	132	27	27	27	30
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	69	69	16	15	7	9
Barbers' helpers.....	118	117	22	27	17	8
Others.....	55	55	13	12	7	3
Clerical occupations.....	292	289	28	47	51	39
Other industries.....	50	49	7	6	4	5
VACATION						
Total.....	2,969	2,902	284	414	390	379
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	329	319	25	39	28	39
Transportation.....	86	84	5	13	8	7
Trade.....	1,536	1,509	122	203	229	211
Sales boys and sales girls.....	377	369	14	33	49	34
Delivery boys and girls.....	713	701	70	112	127	111
General helpers and others.....	446	439	38	58	53	66
Domestic and personal service.....	725	704	116	118	86	89
Bootblacks (inside).....	118	111	10	16	13	16
Caddies.....	61	61		1	8	12
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	47	44	1	3	1	2
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	37	35	4	4	2	3
Nursemaids.....	193	190	55	43	21	28
Other servants in private families.....	91	90	16	16	15	15
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	39	38	8	7	4	6
Barbers' helpers.....	95	94	16	21	15	6
Others.....	44	41	6	7	7	1
Clerical occupations.....	214	212	11	30	32	24
Other industries.....	79	74	5	11	7	9

TABLE 16.—*Earnings during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by principal occupation and industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.—Continued*

Principal occupation and industry	Children under 16 years of age					
	Earnings reported					Earnings not reported
	\$4, under \$5	\$5, under \$6	\$6 and over	No cash earnings	Irregular amounts	
SCHOOL TERM						
Total.....	262	271	282	620	9	80
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	17	19	26	73	2	14
Transportation.....	3	7	10	9	—	1
Trade.....	149	149	107	394	3	32
Sales boys and sales girls.....	37	50	38	159	2	9
Delivery boys and girls.....	64	53	33	93	—	17
General helpers and others.....	48	46	36	142	1	6
Domestic and personal service.....	70	60	118	73	4	29
Bootblacks (inside).....	7	13	21	16	1	12
Caddies.....	19	3	5	—	—	—
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	14	13	58	4	—	3
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	4	1	4	7	1	2
Nursemaids.....	6	9	4	8	1	10
Other servants in private families.....	10	7	1	3	—	1
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	3	6	4	9	—	—
Barbers' helpers.....	4	4	15	20	—	1
Others.....	3	4	6	6	1	—
Clerical occupations.....	17	29	16	62	—	3
Other industries.....	6	7	5	9	—	1
VACATION						
Total.....	207	243	472	495	18	67
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	17	26	81	60	4	10
Transportation.....	6	9	21	15	—	2
Trade.....	103	124	214	294	9	27
Sales boys and sales girls.....	11	36	67	122	3	8
Delivery boys and girls.....	57	48	95	80	1	12
General helpers and others.....	35	40	52	92	5	7
Domestic and personal service.....	65	64	105	57	4	21
Bootblacks (inside).....	9	10	23	13	1	7
Caddies.....	19	5	16	—	—	—
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	5	6	24	2	—	3
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	4	2	7	8	1	2
Nursemaids.....	6	19	9	7	2	3
Other servants in private families.....	11	10	6	1	—	1
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	1	3	1	8	—	1
Barbers' helpers.....	9	2	10	15	—	1
Others.....	1	7	9	3	—	3
Clerical occupations.....	12	11	38	53	1	2
Other industries.....	4	9	13	16	—	5

Earnings also differed with the occupation. Excepting work in private houses for which the wages were not entirely in cash and for which, therefore, the money received did not represent actual earnings, the jobs in which the largest proportion of the children received the highest wages (for example, \$5 or more a week) were caddying and helping in pool rooms and bowling alleys. These were also the jobs in which the smallest per cent of the children received less than \$2 a week. Twenty-one of the sixty-one children working as caddies

during the vacation months and 8 of the 51 children so employed during the school year had earned \$5 or more, and only 1 in each group had earned less than \$2. Thirty of the forty-two children employed as pin boys or helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys in vacation and 71 of the 116 so employed during the school term had earned \$5 or more, and only 4 and 13, respectively, less than \$2. Next to the caddies and pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys, the bootblacks included the largest proportion of children with earnings of \$5 or more, but the proportion was considerably smaller than in the other two groups. Thirty-three of the ninety-one bootblacks working in the vacation months who were paid in cash and reported their earnings and 34 of the 114 working during the school year earned \$5 or more. The earnings reported included tips, if the children were employed in an occupation in which tips were customarily received, and tips probably added a good deal to the weekly earnings of bootblacks, caddies, and workers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.

The earnings of the children were in direct proportion to their hours of work—the longer the hours the higher the earnings in every kind of work in which they were engaged. This might have been expected from the fact that the children had no skill but only their time to barter.

About one-fifth of the employed children received no cash wages. This proportion varied according to the kind of work. For children employed during vacation it ranged from 8 per cent of those who were in personal and domestic service to 25 per cent of the children who were errand, messenger, or office boys or girls, and for children working during the school term from 8 per cent of those in domestic and personal service to 24 per cent of those in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Almost all these children who received no wages worked for parents or guardians, though many parents employing their children paid them regular, if usually small, amounts. Children who were not paid often worked as long hours as those receiving wages. Of the 471 working when school was in session who had no cash wages and reported their hours of work 66 per cent worked 12 hours or more a week, 34 per cent worked 24 hours or more (compared with 37 per cent of all the children working during the school term), and 12 per cent worked 36 hours or longer. Of the vacation workers who received no wages and reported their hours, 28 per cent worked 48 hours or more a week (compared with 31 per cent of all the children) and only 39 per cent worked less than 24 hours.

About one-fourth of those who received no pay did not report the number of hours a week that they worked, whereas less than 10 per cent of all the children did not report their hours. This probably indicates that many more of the children working for parents and without pay than of the hired children worked irregular hours.

PROGRESS IN SCHOOL

A few of the working school children were high-school students—249 (9 per cent) of the vacation workers and 375 (11 per cent) of the children who had worked during the school year.³ High-school children, at least the younger ones, seemed no more likely than

³ Figures based on the grade completed at the beginning of the school year in which the children were interviewed. By the time they were interviewed in the spring of that year others would have entered high school.

children in the elementary grades to be employed; the high-school students under 16 years of age employed during vacation were only 5 per cent of the high-school enrollment under 16, and high-school students under 16 employed during the school session were 7 per cent of this enrollment, whereas all the workers represented 7 per cent of the total school enrollment of their ages. A few also (73 in each group) were in ungraded rooms and Binet classes for the mentally subnormal. The remaining children were distributed through all the grades from the second to the eighth, but more than half in each group had completed at least the fifth grade.

One of the first questions in regard to the work of school children is whether or not it has an unsatisfactory effect on their school work. In order to give a final answer to this question, a careful study of the individual children would have to be made, and all the factors involved in the success or failure in school of each would have to be given careful consideration. Such a study was impracticable in this survey; but the children's ages and grades being known, it was possible to ascertain to what extent the child workers were below the grades considered normal for their years, whatever may have been the causes for their backwardness in school. Thirty-three per cent of the 2,769 children between the ages of 8 and 16⁴ working only during vacation and 31 per cent of the 3,343 children of the same ages working during the school term were below the grades which they should have reached at their ages.⁵ These percentages of retarded pupils are about the same as the proportion among all Newark public-school children of the same ages; of the children 8 to 15 years enrolled in the public schools of Newark in the fall of 1926 immediately following the year of the Children's Bureau survey, 35 per cent were in grades below normal for their years.⁶

The proportion of workers of native white parentage who were retarded was about the same as that of workers of foreign parentage; 30 per cent of the former, whether working in vacation or during the school year, and 29 per cent of the latter working only in vacation and 27 per cent of those working during the school year, were below grade. Of the colored children 8 to 15 years of age, 69 per cent, whether working in vacation or during the school term, were retarded.

As no information was obtained regarding the years the children had worked nor the hours they had worked in years other than that of the survey, and as the hours of work during the year of the survey could not have affected their progress in school unless a similar condition had existed in previous years, it is not possible to draw any definite conclusions as to the relation between the number of hours children spent at work and their progress in school. Among the children working during the school year at the time of the study the larger amount of retardation was found among the group working 24 hours a week or more, a group which included neither an undue

⁴ The age basis upon which retardation has been calculated is that adopted by the U. S. Bureau of Education. Children are expected to enter the first grade at the age of 6 or 7 years and to complete one grade each year; a child is therefore considered retarded if he is 8 or over on entering the first grade, 9 on entering the second, etc. Children under 8 years of age are not included in computing the percentage of retarded children as those under 8 can not be retarded.

⁵ As children working only during vacation in the year of the survey might have worked during the school term in other years, and vice versa, and as school progress could not be affected sufficiently to cause retardation unless the children had worked several years, the difference in these percentages is not significant.

⁶ Compiled from figures furnished by the superintendent of the Newark public schools. Figures by sex or by race or nativity of father were not available.

proportion of older children (who are more retarded than younger ones) nor of negroes. Of the children working less than 12 hours a week 23 per cent, of those working between 12 and 24 hours 35 per cent, and of those working 24 hours or more 42 per cent were retarded. Weekly hours of work were longest for boys in stores, in barber shops, in pool rooms and bowling alleys, and at bootblack stands. In spite of their long hours only 26 per cent of the sales boys and 29 per cent of the boys doing delivery work for stores were retarded, whereas 32 per cent of the barbers' helpers, 41 per cent of the pin boys and others in bowling alleys and pool rooms, and 42 per cent of the bootblacks were retarded. Probably boys working in stores made relatively satisfactory school progress in spite of the handicap of a large amount of outside work, because—like boys in clerical jobs, among whom only 21 per cent were below normal grades for their ages—the demands of their jobs resulted in their being a somewhat selected group as compared with bootblacks and barber-shop and pool-room boys.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES

It was not possible in this survey to discover how many of the children were working outside school hours because their earnings were really needed at home and to what extent, if any, they contributed to the support of the family. The economic status of the families of the children is indicated in a general way by the facts obtained as to whether the family was supported by the father, as to whether the mother was employed, and as to the occupations of the chief breadwinners. Eighty-eight per cent of the child workers were from homes in which the father was the chief breadwinner, and in the families of many of the remaining children, though the father was absent or unable to work, someone other than the mother took his place as the chief wage earner in the family. (Table 17.) Only 6 per cent of the children were in families supported chiefly by the mother, so that few were working to support widowed families. However, 32 per cent of the other child workers had mothers who were gainfully employed. This proportion of working mothers is unusually large. In a study of families of Philadelphia made by the Children's Bureau in 1927, it was found that 17 per cent of the mothers with children under 16 interviewed in a house-to-house canvass in typical industrial neighborhoods (and hence representative of an unselected group of wage-earning families) were employed at the time of the interview, not counting mothers who were the chief breadwinners for their families.⁷ The proportion of the employed school children in Newark whose mothers were chief breadwinners was the same as the proportion of chief breadwinners among the Philadelphia mothers, which, in indicating that the Newark children were in normal families as regards the support of the family by the father, suggests again that if there was an economic motive behind the employment of school children in Newark it was the need to supplement the father's earnings rather than to contribute to the support of fatherless homes.

⁷ Unpublished figure. Sixteen per cent of the Philadelphia mothers and 9 per cent of the Newark children were negroes, among whom the work of mothers is probably more customary than among whites, so that it might be expected that the proportion of wage-earning mothers in the Philadelphia families would be larger than in the Newark group.

TABLE 17.—*Occupation and industry of chief breadwinner, by relationship of chief breadwinner to child; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Newark, N. J.*

Occupation and industry of chief breadwinner	Children under 16 years of age					
	Total		Relationship of chief breadwinner to child			
	Number	Per cent distribution	Father	Mother	Other	No chief breadwinner
Total.....	14,309	-----	3,805	253	226	23
Industry reported.....	4,223	100.0	3,762	252	209	-----
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	2,234	52.9	2,056	69	109	-----
Machinists and mechanics not otherwise specified.....	118	2.8	104	-----	14	-----
Engineers and firemen.....	47	1.1	46	-----	1	-----
Molders and other skilled metal workers.....	42	1.0	42	-----	-----	-----
Building-trade workers.....	519	12.3	509	-----	10	-----
Contractors and foremen.....	64	1.5	63	-----	1	-----
Skilled mechanics.....	369	8.7	360	-----	9	-----
Laborers.....	86	2.0	86	-----	-----	-----
Factory workers.....	1,198	28.4	1,067	59	72	-----
Owners, superintendents, and foremen.....	210	5.0	202	4	4	-----
Operatives.....	676	16.0	567	51	58	-----
Laborers.....	113	2.7	107	1	5	-----
Skilled workers.....	199	4.7	191	3	5	-----
Tailors.....	171	4.0	161	3	7	-----
Shoemakers and cobblers.....	62	1.5	62	-----	-----	-----
Electricians.....	13	.3	10	-----	3	-----
Laborers not otherwise specified.....	23	.5	23	-----	-----	-----
Others.....	38	.9	29	7	2	-----
Occupation not specified.....	3	.1	3	-----	-----	-----
Transportation.....	276	6.5	261	-----	15	-----
Drivers and chauffeurs.....	101	2.4	93	-----	8	-----
Conductors, engineers, and other railway trainmen.....	12	.3	11	-----	1	-----
Laborers.....	83	2.0	81	-----	2	-----
Others.....	80	1.9	76	-----	4	-----
Trade.....	948	22.4	873	44	31	-----
Real-estate and insurance agents.....	53	1.3	53	-----	-----	-----
Dealers (proprietors, officials, managers).....	646	15.3	602	31	13	-----
Commercial travelers and salesmen.....	96	2.3	79	11	6	-----
Peddlers.....	43	1.0	41	2	-----	-----
Others.....	110	2.6	98	-----	12	-----
Public service.....	103	2.4	100	1	2	-----
Professional pursuits.....	65	1.5	51	3	11	-----
Domestic and personal service.....	460	10.9	310	128	22	-----
Clerical occupations.....	119	2.8	93	7	19	-----
Agriculture and mineral extraction.....	18	.4	18	-----	-----	-----
No occupation and no chief breadwinner.....	25	-----	2	-----	-----	23
Industry not reported.....	161	-----	41	1	17	-----

¹ Includes 2 children for whom relationship of chief breadwinner was not reported.

The chief breadwinners were engaged for the most part in occupations that would indicate fairly regular employment and at least an average working man's wage. About one-fifth (19 per cent) of the children came from homes in which the heads of the household worked as laborers or in personal and domestic service or were hucksters or peddlers. But in the families of fully half the children the chief breadwinners were skilled or semiskilled workers in factories or

workers in skilled trades—engineers, machinists and mechanics, tailors, cobblers, electricians, etc.—and in those of one-fifth of the children they were proprietors and managers of stores, real-estate and insurance agents, and commercial salesmen. A few engaged in professional pursuits, and a small number were farmers. The remainder were in public service or in clerical occupations. On the whole, the conclusion seems warranted that the occupations of the chief bread-winners of these working children did not indicate that under normal conditions the children's earnings were necessary for the support of the family.

ACCOUNTS OF WORK OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN

From the accounts of the 4,309 children working in Newark the following 25 were selected at random and can be accepted as at least illustrative of the different conditions under which the children worked:

A 14-year-old boy of Russian-Jewish parentage had been employed for the entire year as a helper in his uncle's drug store. His duties included bringing bottles from the basement, taking care of the soda fountain, delivering orders, taking care of the postal substation located in the store, and waiting on customers when necessary. During the summer he worked from 8 to 12 in the morning and from 1 to 6 in the afternoon every day except Sunday. When school was in session he worked from 4 to 6 in the afternoon and from 7 to 11 at night on school days, and from 12 m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 p. m. to 12 p. m. on Saturdays. In addition he worked every other Sunday from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. He was not making satisfactory progress in school.

A 13-year-old boy in an Italian family was a bootblack in a shoe-shining parlor. He had worked through the entire summer vacation and was still employed when interviewed the following spring. His working week was long—four days a week from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., with an hour off at noon and at night for meals, when school was not in session, and five days from 4 until 9 p. m. when it was; and on Saturdays he worked from 8 a. m. to 10.30 p. m., and on Sundays from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. He was paid \$4 a week and was allowed to keep his tips, which usually averaged \$4. He was below the normal grade for his age.

A 10-year-old boy of Italian parentage had been employed regularly during the 10 months as a pin boy in a bowling alley, working from 8 p. m. to 11.30 p. m. on week days, and from 8 p. m. to 1 a. m. on Saturdays and Sundays, receiving \$5 a week. His father owned a barber shop and his mother worked in a laundry.

A 13-year-old girl of Italian parentage had worked in her father's ice-cream parlor regularly throughout the year. During the summer vacation she was in the store on week days from 2 to 6 every afternoon and from 7 to 12 at night. On Sundays she was free at 10 p. m. During the school year she worked on week days from 4 to 6 p. m. and from 6.30 to 10 p. m.; on Saturdays from 5 to 6 in the afternoon and from 6.30 to 10 at night; and on Sundays from 2 to 6 in the afternoon and from 7 to 11 at night. Her father paid her \$5 a week.

A 10-year-old girl of native white parentage worked in her father's general-merchandise store. The family lived in the rear of the building, and both the mother and daughter assisted the father. During the first part of the year in which the study was made the child had only filled orders, but at the time of the interview she was selling. In the summer, with the exception of a two weeks' vacation, she had worked every day, including Sundays, from 10 to 12 in the morning and from 1 to 6 in the afternoon and from 6.30 to 10.30 at night. With the opening of school her working hours were restricted on school days to from 4 to 6 in the afternoon and from 6.30 to 10.30 at night but remained the same as during vacation on the days when she was not in school. Her father did not pay her for her work but "sometimes gave her money on Sundays."

A 15-year-old negro girl, whose father was a laborer, had been a nursemaid during the nine weeks of the summer vacation at \$5 a week. She worked 10 hours a day, 7 days a week. During the school term she had worked 4 weeks

at general housework, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours after school on Friday, 4 hours on Saturday, and 1 hour on Sunday, earning \$3.45 a week.

A 13-year-old boy of Russian-Jewish parentage, whose father kept a fruit and vegetable store, had worked as delivery boy for his father 18 weeks during the school term, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours on school days, and 7 hours on Saturdays, earning \$3.50 a week.

A 14-year-old boy of native white parentage, whose father was a factory foreman, had worked as office boy in a boys' club 29 weeks during the school year. His hours were from 7 to 9 p. m. on school-day evenings. He earned \$3.25 a week.

A 14-year-old boy, the son of a native white railroad engineer, worked as a delivery boy in a grocery store for 25 weeks during the school term earning \$3.50 a week. His hours were from 7.30 to 8 a. m., 11.30 to 12, and 3.30 to 6 p. m. daily except Saturdays, when he worked from 7.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. except for an hour at noon. For two weeks before being interviewed in April he had been delivering milk, working from 4.30 to 7 a. m. every week day and receiving \$3.50 a week.

A 12-year-old negro boy in the second grade, living with a cousin who was a housemaid, had delivered ice for 25 weeks during the school term one hour in the afternoons of school days and two hours on Saturdays, earning \$6 a week.

A boy of 12, of Italian parentage, besides picking strawberries on a truck farm for several weeks during the summer, had helped his father, a janitor in a bowling alley, and had worked as a pin boy also for four weeks before the interview. He helped clean the bowling alley in the morning from 5.30 to 7 on school days, 6 to 12 on Saturday, and 6.30 to 12 on Sunday. His work as pin boy was on Saturday and Sunday afternoons only, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all.

A boy of 11, whose father, a Russian Jew, was a huckster, had worked 14 weeks as a sales boy in his uncle's men's furnishing shop on Saturdays from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. with two hours off for meals. Four weeks before the interview he had taken another job as delivery boy for a dry cleaner, where the pay, \$3, was twice as much as his uncle had given him. His hours in this place were from 4 to 6 after school and from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. on Saturdays with an hour for lunch.

An 11-year-old boy, whose stepfather, an Italian, had a grocery store, had worked 12 weeks during the school period delivering bread for a bakery. He worked 3 hours on school days, 8 hours on Saturday, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours on Sunday, earning \$3 a week.

A boy of 11, the child of a German derrick rigger, helped in a butcher shop $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours after school and $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours on Saturday (until 10.30 p. m.), earning \$1.50 a week. He had had no work in vacation but had worked 33 weeks during the school term.

An 11-year-old boy of Italian parentage helped his father, who delivered bread for a bakery, on Saturdays and Sundays, having been at work throughout the summer vacation and the school year up to the time he was interviewed, a period of 42 weeks. He worked from 4.30 a. m. to 12 m. on Saturday and from 8 to 9 a. m. on Sundays. He earned 75 cents a week.

A boy of 12, whose father, an Austrian, was a salesman, sold papers for six weeks in the summer, and after school began had had a job for seven weeks as delivery boy for a laundry and tailor shop, working $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours on school days and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours on Saturdays, earning \$3 a week.

A 13-year-old boy, whose father, a Russian Jew, was the proprietor of two shoe stores, had run errands for his father one week during the summer, and for four weeks had worked as general helper at a gasoline service station at \$3 a week, working on week days from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. with the noon hour off. After school began he had worked as a grocer's delivery boy for three weeks, an hour after school daily, and 9 hours on Saturdays, and then had quit to run errands for his father. He had had the latter job for 29 weeks, and worked from 4 to 9 p. m. on school days, with an hour off for supper, and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on Saturdays, with 2 hours off for meals.

The 15-year-old son of a Polish Jew, a furrier, had helped a huckster throughout the summer, and for 10 weeks during the school term had worked in a bakery packing rolls in bags from 7 to 9 p. m. on school-day evenings, earning \$5 a week.

A 14-year-old boy whose father, a native white, was a horse dealer, worked on a milk route from 6 to 8 a. m. on Saturdays and Sundays and from 5 to 7.30 a. m. on other days. He had worked when interviewed 42 weeks, earning \$3 a week. He was in only the fourth grade.

A child of a Russian-Jewish leather tanner, 12 years of age, had picked up and packed bottles left in amusement parks for four weeks during the spring, receiving \$3 a week from the soda concessionaires in the park. His hours on school days were from 5 p. m. to midnight and on Saturdays and Sundays from 1 to 11 p. m. with an hour off for supper.

A 12-year-old boy of Italian parentage had helped on a baker's truck for 43 weeks. In the summer vacation, when he was only 11, his hours had been from 6 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Saturdays, from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. with half an hour for lunch on other week days, and from 8 a. m. until noon on Sundays, a working week of 68½ hours. When school began his working hours had been reduced to 23½ a week, for though they were the same on Saturdays and Sundays, on other days he worked only after school. His mother, the chief breadwinner of the family, earned \$12 a week as a laundress, and a sister in a leather factory earned \$10. The boy earned \$1.50 a week. He was in only the third grade.

A 10-year-old boy, whose father, an Italian, was a laborer, had helped on a milk route three weeks during the school year, working from 6 to 7.30 a. m. on school days and Sundays, earning \$3 a week.

A native white boy of 14, whose father had a business of his own putting up metal ceilings, had helped put up sign boards in front of a motion-picture theater four weeks during summer vacation (when he was 13 years old), earning passes to the theater. He had worked in the evenings from 9 to 9.30 irregularly. During the spring of the school year he became a helper in a vegetable store at \$3 a week, cleaning, delivering orders, and waiting on customers, working every week day. On school days his hours were from 4 to 9.30 p. m., with three-fourths of an hour off for supper, and on Saturday he worked 12½ hours, stopping at 10 p. m.

A boy of 12 in a native white family was employed as sales and delivery boy in a drug store at \$3.50 a week during vacation and \$2.50 a week during the school year. He worked 56½ hours a week during the summer and 36 hours a week while attending school. His night work in summer ended at 9.30, but at other seasons he worked daily except Sundays until 10 p. m., 5 hours on every school day and 11 hours on Saturdays. His father was a police detective.

A boy of 11 of native white parentage was employed as a delivery boy in a printing shop in which his mother worked. He worked on school days from 4 to 5 p. m., and on Saturday mornings from 10 to 12, earning \$1.75 a week. He had had no vacation work.

PATERSON

AGE AND SEX OF CHILDREN

The number of school children under 16 years of age in Paterson who reported that they had worked in the period covered by the bureau survey in occupations other than street work was 1,713, but only 1,674 reported their principal work in such occupations (see p. 47, and footnote 3, p. 1). Of these, 1,137 were working at the time they were interviewed. As in Newark, the majority (929, or 55 per cent) had worked both in the summer vacation and while school was in session, but 252 (15 per cent) had been employed only in the summer months and 493 (30 per cent) only during the school year.

Jobs were much more customary for boys than girls, or opportunities were much greater. Nine-tenths of the 1,674 workers were boys. The working boys were 12 per cent of the net registration of boys in the public schools, but the working girls were only 2 per cent of that of girls.⁸ Older school children, boys and girls, had been employed more than younger—10 per cent of the public-school boys of 10 and 11 years of age, compared with 24 per cent of those of 12 and 13, and 32 per cent of those of 14 and 15 had worked; and 1 per cent of the public-school girls of 10 and 11, compared with 2 per cent of those of 12 and 13, and 5 per cent of those of 14 and 15 had worked. Paterson, unlike Newark, showed no decrease in the proportion of public-school children who worked after reaching the age of 14. Although many more of the older school children than of the younger ones had worked, the working school children were of all ages from 7 to 15 years; 20 per cent were under 12 years of age, 35 per cent were 12 or 13, and 46 per cent were 14 or 15. (Table 18.) A larger proportion of the girl workers (24 per cent) than of the boy workers (19 per cent) were under 12 years of age.

About one-fifth of the children worked for their parents or guardians at other work than home chores—more than one-fourth of the working children under 10 years of age, one-fourth of those between 10 and 12, about one-fifth of those between 12 and 14, and one-seventh of those between 14 and 16. By far the largest number employed by parents or guardians worked in stores or as delivery boys for stores or other mercantile establishments; others worked in barber shops, tailor shops, bakeries, garages, shoe-repairing and shoe-shining shops, and in a variety of other establishments, including a number in factories and workshops. A group of Paterson silk-mill workers had set up looms in a rented loft at which the members of their families worked and several other parents employing their children owned bookbinding shops, furniture-repair shops, cigar factories, or other manufacturing concerns.

⁸ Annual Report of the Board of Education, for the year ending June 30, 1925, Paterson Public Schools, pp. 86, 87.

NATIONALITY OF FATHERS

Three-fourths of the population of Paterson was of foreign birth or of foreign or mixed parentage.⁹ Among the school children at work 73 per cent were foreign born or had foreign-born fathers. (Table 18.) Negroes comprised 2 per cent of the workers, whereas only 1 per cent of the population of Paterson was negro. Children with Italian fathers outnumbered any other nationality and were 30 per cent of all the working children. Jewish children of foreign parentage were the next largest group, but these comprised only 16 per cent of the total. A somewhat larger percentage of boys than of girls were of Italian parentage and a much larger percentage of girls than of boys were Jewish.

TABLE 18.—*Race and nationality of father, by age period of child; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Race and nationality of father	Children under 16 years of age							
	Total		Under 8 years	8 years, under 10	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
	Number	Per cent distribution						
Total.....	1, 674	100.0	8	72	248	577	764	4
White.....	1, 644	98.2	8	72	243	571	746	4
Native.....	411	24.6	4	19	68	124	195	1
Foreign born.....	1, 221	72.9	3	50	174	445	546	3
Italian.....	504	30.1	1	19	83	217	181	3
Russian Jewish.....	125	7.5	1	5	14	27	78	-----
Other Jewish.....	149	8.9	1	16	15	42	75	-----
English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.....	87	5.2	-----	2	8	21	56	-----
Polish.....	74	4.4	-----	2	7	35	30	-----
German.....	70	4.2	-----	2	12	19	37	-----
Other foreign born and foreign born not otherwise specified.....	212	12.7	-----	4	35	84	89	-----
Nativity not reported.....	12	.7	1	3	1	2	5	-----
Colored.....	30	1.8	-----	1	5	6	18	-----

KINDS OF WORK

The kinds of work at which children were employed outside school hours in Paterson were with a few exceptions the same as in Newark, and much the same in vacation as during the school term. In each season about half were employed in or in connection with stores or other mercantile establishments—one-half of these as delivery boys, more than one-fourth as general helpers, and the remainder as sales boys and girls—and about one-fifth in vacation and about one-fourth during the school term were in personal and domestic service. (Tables 19 and 20.) Among the vacation workers the largest number of children in personal and domestic service were caddies and the next largest number were barber-shop helpers. Among the school-term workers the largest number were pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys; almost as many were caddies, and the next

⁹ Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, vol. 2, Population, p. 56, Washington, 1922.

largest group were helpers in barber shops. Few children worked in pool rooms and bowling alleys in the summer months, these amusements being less popular in the summer than in the winter, but a good deal of caddying was done after school opened in the fall and in the spring as well as in the summer. Compared with Newark, fewer girls worked as nurse girls or were household servants; about one-fourth the girls were nursemaids, and about one-tenth were other servants in private families.

TABLE 19.—*Principal occupation and industry during school term and during vacation, by age period; boys whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Principal occupation and industry	Boys under 16 years of age—School term					
	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not re-ported
Total	1,280	54	175	439	610	2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	157	7	24	44	82	
Workers in silk mills.....	73	2	6	24	41	
Other factory and workshop workers.....	56	2	9	14	31	
Apprentices.....	11		2	2	7	
Others.....	45	2	7	12	24	
Others.....	28	3	9	6	10	
Transportation.....	43		5	17	21	
Telegraph and telephone messengers.....	5			2	3	
Garage helpers.....	18		2	8	8	
Helpers on trucks.....	16		1	5	10	
Others.....	4		2	2		
Trade.....	673	36	101	235	299	2
Sales boys.....	114	5	7	22	80	
Delivery boys.....	368	23	58	155	130	2
General helpers and others.....	191	8	36	58	89	
Domestic and personal service.....	313	8	34	116	155	
Bootblacks (inside).....	26	2	4	12	8	
Caddies.....	79		5	33	41	
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	83		4	25	54	
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	8	1		2	5	
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	44	2	5	19	18	
Barbers' helpers.....	60	2	12	23	23	
Others.....	13	1	4	2	6	
Clerical occupations.....	64	2	10	19	33	
Messenger, errand, and office boys.....	57	2	10	17	28	
Others.....	7			2	5	
Other industries.....	30	1	1	8	20	

TABLE 19.—*Principal occupation and industry during school term and during vacation, by age period; boys whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*—Continued

Principal occupation and industry	Boys under 16 years of age—Vacation					
	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total.....	1,053	50	157	393	449	4
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	138	9	20	38	70	1
Workers in silk mills.....	42	2	3	12	24	1
Other factory and workshop workers.....	62	3	8	16	35	—
Apprentices.....	12	—	1	3	8	—
Others.....	50	3	7	13	27	—
Others.....	34	4	9	10	11	—
Transportation.....	55	—	8	21	26	—
Telegraph and telephone messengers.....	7	—	—	1	6	—
Garage helpers.....	15	—	1	6	8	—
Helpers on trucks.....	21	—	4	9	8	—
Others.....	12	—	3	5	4	—
Trade.....	493	27	88	189	186	3
Sales boys.....	65	3	4	15	42	1
Delivery boys.....	284	15	53	125	89	2
General helpers and others.....	144	9	31	49	55	—
Domestic and personal service.....	204	6	21	84	93	—
Bootblacks (inside).....	19	2	2	7	8	—
Caddies.....	76	—	3	37	36	—
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	17	—	—	12	5	—
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	7	1	—	1	5	—
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	22	1	5	5	11	—
Barbers' helpers.....	49	2	8	19	20	—
Others.....	14	—	3	3	8	—
Clerical occupations.....	40	1	4	11	24	—
Messenger, errand, and office boys.....	35	1	4	11	19	—
Others.....	5	—	—	—	5	—
Other industries.....	123	7	16	50	50	—

TABLE 20.—*Principal occupation and industry during school term and during vacation, by age period; girls whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Principal occupation and industry	Girls under 16 years of age									
	School term					Vacation				
	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total.....	142	11	23	38	70	128	11	23	38	56
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	15	1	—	5	9	10	1	—	2	7
Trade.....	64	2	13	11	38	56	3	14	8	31
Sales girls.....	46	1	5	8	32	44	2	7	6	29
General helpers and others.....	18	1	8	3	6	12	1	7	2	2
Domestic and personal service.....	51	8	10	19	14	50	7	8	23	12
Nursemaids.....	34	8	4	13	9	32	7	3	16	6
Other servants in private families.....	14	—	6	5	3	12	—	5	5	2
Others.....	3	—	—	1	2	6	—	—	2	4
Clerical occupations.....	7	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	3	2
Other industries.....	5	—	—	—	5	7	—	1	2	4

The proportion of children employed in manufacturing establishments or in shops was a little higher in Paterson than in Newark. Of the Paterson vacation workers 148 children (13 per cent) and of the school-term workers 172 children (12 per cent) were in manufacturing and mechanical industries. More than three-fourths of these in each season of the year had been in factories, many in silk mills at such unskilled jobs as doffers, general helpers, and cleaners, and at such semiskilled jobs as bobbin boys, quillers, and winders. The majority of the others helped plumbers, electricians, blacksmiths, masons, carpenters, sign painters, or other skilled workmen, and a considerable number were in shoe-repair shops.

Between 3 and 5 per cent of the children were in occupations classed under transportation, a few as telegraph messengers, but the majority as helpers in garages or on trucks, and about the same proportions were in clerical positions, for the most part as errand and office boys and girls.

Eleven per cent working in the summer months and 3 per cent working during the school year were in other occupations and industries than those mentioned above. Many of these were farm laborers, a few were employed in motion-picture theaters and other places of amusement, and some were office assistants for professional workers, such as dentists. Children working during the school year were more generally employed in stores and in domestic and personal service than vacation workers. With vacation came an opportunity for all-day employment resulting in a greater variety of work.

With few exceptions little difference appeared in the kinds of work done by older and younger children. (Tables 19 and 20.) Children under 12 years of age were somewhat more generally employed in stores than older children—55 per cent of the child workers under 12 in the summer and 58 per cent during the school term were employed in stores compared with 44 per cent and 50 per cent of workers of 12 and over. Older children more often than younger were sales boys and girls and general helpers rather than delivery boys and girls. Fewer younger children were employed as caddies and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys. Almost half the boys under 10 were delivery boys, and except for a few in stores not more than 2 or 3 were in any other one kind of work. Of the 11 employed girls under 10 years of age 8 were nursemaids. Two children under 10 worked in silk mills owned by their parents.

The girls' work was confined largely to selling in stores and domestic work in private families. (Table 20.) Almost half the girls, whether at work during vacation or during the school term, were in stores, and more than one-third were employed as domestic servants. Of the few girls not employed as sales girls or as domestics in private houses the larger number were general helpers in stores or were factory workers. Boys had a much greater variety of work. (Table 19.) The largest number, about half the workers in each season, were in trade, generally as helpers and delivery boys rather than sales boys, but the remainder were employed in factories and workshops and other manufacturing and mechanical industries, in transportation, in clerical occupations, and in many types of domestic and personal service, such as bootblackening, caddying, helping in pool rooms, bowling alleys, and barber shops, and assisting janitors.

Children of different nationalities did somewhat different kinds of work. Those of native white parentage and Jewish children of foreign parentage more often than Italian children were employed in stores. Jewish children more often than native white children were sales boys and girls and less often delivery boys and girls. Italian and Jewish children more often than those of native white parentage worked in factories and in other manufacturing and mechanical industries, and Italians much more often than either Jewish or native white children were in domestic and personal service. Practically all the bootblacks and barbers' helpers were Italians. Few Jewish children were in domestic and personal service.

EXTENT AND REGULARITY OF WORK

The majority of the children had worked many weeks, and regularly six or seven days a week. Of the 1,170 vacation workers who reported the number of weeks that they had been employed 821 children (70 per cent) had worked the 9 weeks of the summer vacation and only 192 (16 per cent) had worked less than 6 of the 9; and of the 1,390 children working during the school year who reported how long they had worked 790 (57 per cent) had been employed 24 to between 38 and 40 weeks between the opening of school and their interview with the bureau agent, all having been interviewed late enough in the school year to enable them to have worked at least 24 weeks.

Sixty-seven per cent of the children working during the school year and 78 per cent of the vacation workers reported a six or seven day week as customary. (Tables 21 and 22.) When school was in session 12 per cent of the children were employed only on Saturdays and 4 per cent only on Saturdays and Sundays.

TABLE 21.—*Number of days of work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Number of days of work during a typical week	Children under 16 years of age										
	Boys						Girls				
	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not re- ported	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
SCHOOL TERM											
Total.....	1, 280	54	175	439	610	2	142	11	23	38	70
6 or 7 days.....	884	32	110	281	460	1	73	8	13	22	30
Under 6 days.....	338	19	48	138	132	1	58	3	6	9	40
Irregular.....	58	3	17	20	18	-----	11	-----	4	7	-----
VACATION											
Total.....	1, 053	50	157	393	449	4	128	11	23	38	56
6 or 7 days.....	834	36	115	307	372	4	88	9	16	28	35
Under 6 days.....	165	10	29	66	60	-----	34	2	3	9	20
Irregular.....	54	4	13	20	17	-----	6	-----	4	1	1

TABLE 22.—*Number of days of work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by principal occupation and industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Principal occupation and industry	Children under 16 years of age						
	Total	Number of days of work during a typical week					
		6 or 7 days per week		Less than 6 days per week		Irregular	
		Number	Per cent ¹	Number	Per cent ¹	Number	Per cent ¹
SCHOOL TERM							
Total.....	1,422	957	67.3	396	27.8	69	4.9
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	172	127	73.8	31	18.0	14	8.1
Workers in silk mills.....	83	53	63.9	21	25.3	9	10.8
Other factory and workshop workers.....	59	51	86.4	5	8.5	3	5.1
Others.....	30	23		5		2	
Transportation.....	43	31		10		2	
Trade.....	737	507	68.8	191	25.9	39	5.3
Sales boys and sales girls.....	160	111	69.4	41	25.6	8	5.0
Delivery boys and girls.....	370	248	67.0	107	26.9	15	4.1
General helpers and others.....	207	148	71.5	43	20.8	16	7.7
Domestic and personal service.....	364	215	59.1	140	38.5	9	2.5
Bootblacks (inside).....	26	19		7			
Caddies.....	79	20	25.3	55	69.6	4	5.1
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	83	59	71.1	24	28.9		
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	9	5		4			
Servants in private families.....	49	27		19		3	
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	45	28		17			
Barbers' helpers.....	61	51	83.6	9	14.8	1	1.6
Others.....	12	6		5		1	
Clerical occupations.....	71	53	74.6	14	19.7	4	5.6
Other industries.....	35	24		10		1	
VACATION							
Total.....	1,181	922	78.1	199	16.9	60	5.1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	148	121	81.8	20	13.5	7	4.7
Workers in silk mills.....	45	32		10		3	
Other factory and workshop workers.....	68	59	86.8	5	7.4	4	5.9
Others.....	35	30		5			
Transportation.....	55	50	90.9	4	7.3	1	1.8
Trade.....	549	429	78.1	90	16.4	30	5.5
Sales boys and sales girls.....	109	81	74.3	24	22.0	4	3.7
Delivery boys and girls.....	285	225	78.9	47	16.5	13	4.6
General helpers and others.....	155	123	79.4	19	12.3	13	8.4
Domestic and personal service.....	254	178	70.1	64	25.2	12	4.7
Bootblacks (inside).....	19	17		2			
Caddies.....	76	40	52.6	28	36.8	8	10.5
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	17	13		4			
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	10	7		2		1	
Servants in private families.....	45	34		10		1	
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	22	17		4		1	
Barbers' helpers.....	50	43	86.0	7	14.0		
Others.....	15	7		7		1	
Clerical occupations.....	45	34		6		5	
Other industries.....	130	110	84.6	15	11.5	5	3.8

¹ Not shown where base is less than 50.

The work of the Paterson boys seemed to be somewhat more regular than that of the girls. Although the majority of the girls as well as the boys were accustomed to a six or seven day week, 79 per cent of

the boys in vacation compared with 69 per cent of the girls, and 69 per cent of the boys at work during the school year compared with 51 per cent of the girls worked at least six days a week. Girls in domestic service were often employed only two or three days a week. Younger children worked the full week almost as often as the older children except that more of the 14 and 15 year old workers than those of any other age group worked six or seven days.

HOURS OF WORK

Tables 23, 24, 25, and 26 show the number of hours a day reported by the two groups of working children in Paterson. On week days other than Saturday 536 (50 per cent) of those employed during vacation and at work on week days were customarily employed at least 8 hours a day and 385 (36 per cent) more than 8 hours. Among them 185 children (17 per cent) worked 10 hours or more and 50 (5 per cent) at least 12 hours a day. Quite commonly the children's working day in vacation was as long or longer than that of older brothers and sisters who had regularly entered industry. When school was in session and 5 hours or more of school attendance were required, 940 children (79 per cent) among those employed on school days worked at least 2 hours and 402 (34 per cent) 4 hours or more a day on their working days.

TABLE 23.—*Number of hours of work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Number of hours of work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Boys						
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
	Number	Per cent distribution					
SCHOOL TERM							
Total.....	1,280	-----	54	175	439	610	2
Work on week days other than Saturday.....	1,094	-----	46	144	358	545	1
Total reported.....	1,081	100.0	44	140	353	543	1
Under 2 hours.....	212	19.6	14	45	102	50	1
2 hours, under 4.....	492	45.5	20	69	179	224	-----
4 hours, under 6.....	324	30.0	10	19	64	231	-----
6 hours, under 8.....	38	3.5	-----	4	8	26	-----
8 hours, under 10.....	13	1.2	-----	3	-----	10	-----
8 hours even.....	5	.5	-----	-----	-----	5	-----
10 hours, under 12.....	2	.2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Not reported.....	13	-----	2	4	5	2	-----
No work on week days other than Saturday..	186	-----	8	31	81	65	1
VACATION							
Total.....	1,053	-----	50	157	393	449	4
Work on week days other than Saturday.....	982	-----	49	149	359	421	4
Total reported.....	970	100.0	47	145	354	420	4
Under 2 hours.....	46	4.7	2	7	17	19	1
2 hours, under 4.....	130	13.4	4	14	55	57	-----
4 hours, under 6.....	143	14.7	6	17	50	70	-----
6 hours, under 8.....	162	16.7	9	32	51	69	1
8 hours, under 10.....	318	32.8	13	48	110	145	2
8 hours even.....	135	13.9	1	21	45	66	2
10 hours, under 12.....	124	12.8	8	16	54	46	-----
12 hours and over.....	47	4.8	5	11	17	14	-----
Not reported.....	12	-----	2	4	5	1	-----
No work on week days other than Saturday..	71	-----	1	8	34	28	-----

TABLE 23.—*Number of hours of work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*—Continued

Number of hours of work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Girls					
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
	Number	Per cent distribution				
SCHOOL TERM						
Total.....	142		11	23	38	70
Work on week days other than Saturday.....	110		9	22	33	46
Total reported.....	109	100.0	9	21	33	46
Under 2 hours.....	38	34.9	7	8	14	9
2 hours, under 4.....	46	42.2	2	9	10	25
4 hours, under 6.....	17	15.6		4	5	8
6 hours, under 8.....	5	4.6			4	1
8 hours, under 10.....	3	2.8				3
8 hours even.....	2	1.8				2
10 hours, under 12.....						
Not reported.....	1			1		
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	32		2	1	5	24
VACATION						
Total.....	128		11	23	38	56
Work on week days other than Saturday.....	112		10	22	35	45
Total reported.....	110	100.0	10	21	35	44
Under 2 hours.....	5	4.5		2	3	
2 hours, under 4.....	15	13.6	3	1	6	5
4 hours, under 6.....	18	16.4	1	3	7	7
6 hours, under 8.....	25	22.7	2	7	9	7
8 hours, under 10.....	33	30.0	4	4	8	17
8 hours even.....	16	14.5	2	2	3	9
10 hours, under 12.....	11	10.0		4	1	6
12 hours and over.....	3	2.7			1	2
Not reported.....	2			1		1
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	16		1	1	3	11

TABLE 24.—*Number of hours of work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by principal industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Number of hours of work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Children under 16 years of age									
	Total		Manufacturing and mechanical industries		Trade		Domestic and personal service		Other industries	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	1,422		172		737		364		149	
Work on week days other than Saturday.....	1,204		162		616		293		133	
Total reported.....	1,190	100.0	160	100.0	606	100.0	293	100.0	131	100.0
Under 2 hours.....	250	21.0	46	28.8	116	19.1	59	20.1	29	22.1
2 hours, under 4.....	538	45.2	69	43.1	302	49.8	109	37.2	58	44.3
4 hours, under 6.....	341	28.7	35	21.9	166	27.4	109	37.2	31	23.7
6 hours, under 8.....	43	3.6			18	3.0	15	5.1	10	7.6
8 hours, under 10.....	16	1.3	9	5.6	4	.7	1	.3	2	1.5
8 hours even.....	7	.6	5	3.1	1	.2			1	.8
10 hours, under 12.....	2	.2	1	.6					1	.8
Not reported.....	14		2		10				2	
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	218		10		121		71		16	
VACATION										
Total.....	1,181		148		549		254		230	
Work on week days other than Saturday.....	1,094		144		494		229		227	
Total reported.....	1,080	100.0	141	100.0	486	100.0	227	100.0	226	100.0
Under 2 hours.....	51	4.7	7	5.0	22	4.5	11	4.8	11	4.9
2 hours, under 4.....	145	13.4	11	7.8	89	18.3	33	14.5	12	5.3
4 hours, under 6.....	161	14.9	17	12.1	87	17.9	37	16.3	20	8.8
6 hours, under 8.....	187	17.3	23	16.3	79	16.3	44	19.4	41	18.1
8 hours, under 10.....	351	32.5	66	46.8	130	26.7	49	21.6	106	46.9
8 hours even.....	151	14.0	43	30.5	37	7.6	21	9.3	50	22.1
10 hours, under 12.....	135	12.5	14	10.0	48	9.9	43	18.9	30	13.3
12 hours and over.....	50	4.6	3	2.1	31	6.4	10	4.4	6	2.7
Not reported.....	14		3		8		2		1	
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	87		4		55		25		3	

TABLE 25.—*Number of hours of work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Number of hours of work on a typical Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Boys						
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
	Number	Per cent distribution					
SCHOOL TERM							
Total.....	1,280	-----	54	175	439	610	2
Work on Saturday.....	1,180	-----	45	162	405	566	2
Total reported.....	1,169	100.0	44	158	400	565	2
Under 2 hours.....	134	11.5	6	24	50	53	1
4 hours, under 6.....	230	19.7	7	29	68	126	-----
6 hours, under 8.....	159	13.6	7	28	46	78	-----
8 hours, under 10.....	229	19.6	9	30	68	122	-----
8 hours even.....	91	7.8	2	12	25	52	-----
10 hours, under 12.....	191	16.3	9	20	77	85	-----
12 hours, and over.....	226	19.3	6	27	91	101	1
Not reported.....	11	-----	1	4	5	1	-----
No work on Saturday.....	100	-----	9	13	34	44	-----
VACATION							
Total.....	1,053	-----	50	157	393	449	4
Work on Saturday.....	986	-----	43	149	367	423	4
Total reported.....	976	100.0	42	145	363	422	4
Under 4 hours.....	100	10.2	1	22	36	39	2
4 hours, under 6.....	182	18.6	7	21	56	97	1
6 hours, under 8.....	126	12.9	6	20	47	53	-----
8 hours, under 10.....	207	21.2	9	28	78	92	-----
8 hours even.....	86	8.8	2	13	34	37	-----
10 hours, under 12.....	186	19.1	13	30	69	74	-----
12 hours and over.....	175	17.9	6	24	77	67	1
Not reported.....	10	-----	1	4	4	1	-----
No work on Saturday.....	67	-----	7	8	26	26	-----

TABLE 25—Number of hours of work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.—Continued

Number of hours of work on a typical Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Girls					
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
	Number	Per cent distribution				
SCHOOL TERM						
Total.....	142		11	23	38	70
Work on Saturday.....	124		10	21	35	58
Total reported.....	122	100.0	10	19	35	58
Under 2 hours.....	34	27.9	3	8	12	11
4 hours, under 6.....	18	14.8	4	2	3	9
6 hours, under 8.....	16	13.1	2	2	7	7
8 hours, under 10.....	28	23.0	2	4	9	13
8 hours even.....	11	9.0	1	3	4	3
10 hours, under 12.....	20	16.4	1	2	2	15
12 hours, and over.....	6	4.9		1	2	3
Not reported.....	2			2		
No work on Saturday.....	18		1	2	3	12
VACATION						
Total.....	128		11	23	38	56
Work on Saturday.....	111		10	21	33	47
Total reported.....	109	100.0	10	20	33	46
Under 4 hours.....	22	20.2	1	6	11	4
4 hours, under 6.....	20	18.3	2	3	4	11
6 hours, under 8.....	10	9.2		3	5	2
8 hours, under 10.....	32	29.4	7	3	8	14
8 hours even.....	12	11.0	4	1	2	5
10 hours, under 12.....	18	16.5		3	2	13
12 hours and over.....	7	6.4		2	3	2
Not reported.....	2			1		1
No work on Saturday.....	17		1	2	5	9

TABLE 26.—*Number of hours of work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by principal industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Number of hours of work on a typical Saturday	Children under 16 years of age									
	Total		Manufacturing and mechanical industries		Trade		Domestic and personal service		Other industries	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total	1,422		172		737		364		149	
Work on Saturday	1,304		154		698		316		136	
Total reported	1,291	100.0	152	100.0	690	100.0	315	100.0	134	100.0
Under 4 hours	168	13.0	26	17.1	78	11.3	48	15.2	16	11.9
4 hours, under 6	248	19.2	78	51.3	71	10.3	62	19.7	37	27.6
6 hours, under 8	175	13.6	18	11.8	83	12.0	46	14.6	28	20.9
8 hours, under 10	257	19.9	20	13.2	138	20.0	68	21.6	31	23.1
8 hours even	102	7.9	11	7.2	47	6.8	32	10.2	12	9.0
10 hours, under 12	211	16.3	8	5.3	150	21.7	39	12.4	14	10.4
12 hours and over	232	18.0	2	1.3	170	24.6	52	16.5	8	6.0
Not reported	13		2		8		1		2	
No work on Saturday	118		18		39		48		13	
VACATION										
Total	1,181		148		549		254		230	
Work on Saturday	1,097		131		527		228		211	
Total reported	1,085	100.0	128	100.0	521	100.0	226	100.0	210	100.0
Under 4 hours	122	11.2	18	14.1	56	10.7	25	11.1	23	11.0
4 hours, under 6	202	18.6	63	49.2	63	12.1	32	14.2	44	21.0
6 hours, under 8	136	12.5	13	10.2	53	10.2	41	18.1	29	13.8
8 hours, under 10	239	22.0	17	13.3	101	19.4	49	21.7	72	34.3
8 hours even	98	9.0	13	10.2	35	6.7	22	9.7	28	13.3
10 hours, under 12	204	18.8	13	10.2	129	24.8	33	14.6	29	13.8
12 hours and over	182	16.8	4	3.1	119	22.8	46	20.4	13	6.2
Not reported	12		3		6		2		1	
No work on Saturday	84		17		22		26		19	

Saturday hours were practically the same throughout the year. (Tables 25 and 26.) Fifty-eight per cent of the vacation workers employed on Saturdays and 54 per cent of the workers during the school term reported that they spent at least 8 hours on Saturday at their jobs, and 36 and 34 per cent, respectively, that they spent 10 hours or more. In the vacation months, the proportion of Saturday workers with at least an 8-hour day did not greatly exceed the proportion with at least an 8-hour day on other week days, but the proportion working 10 hours or more was much larger—36 per cent on Saturdays compared with 17 per cent on other week days.

Sixteen per cent of the children working either during vacation or during the school term worked on Sunday—in stores, in bakeries, as garage helpers, telegraph messengers, caddies, pin boys in bowling alleys, helpers in restaurants, nurses, other servants, janitors, and

barbers' helpers, and in a few other occupations. Of the 190 children reporting hours worked on Sunday in the vacation months 31 per cent, and of the 223 working on this day in the school year 36 per cent, worked at least 8 hours a day, and 18 per cent and 19 per cent in each group, respectively, were employed 10 hours or more.

The working week was long. In vacation 620 children (56 per cent) worked 40 hours or more a week, including 457 (41 per cent) who had at least a 48-hour week, and many worked 56 hours or longer. When school was in session 543 children worked at least 24 hours a week, of whom 67 worked at least 40 hours. (Tables 27 and 28.)

Only a few Paterson children worked in the early morning. Among the morning workers were 35 vacation workers and 19 others who began work before 6 a. m. The majority of these helped on milk routes.

TABLE 27.—*Number of hours of work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Number of hours of work during a typical week	Children under 16 years of age—Boys						
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
	Number	Per cent distribution					
SCHOOL TERM							
Total.....	1,280	-----	54	175	439	610	2
Total reported.....	1,219	100.0	50	158	414	595	2
Under 8 hours.....	140	11.5	10	27	53	50	-----
8 hours, under 16.....	287	23.5	13	45	125	102	2
16 hours, under 24.....	274	22.5	14	36	102	122	-----
24 hours, under 32.....	308	25.3	5	32	89	182	-----
32 hours, under 40.....	152	12.5	4	12	32	104	-----
40 hours, under 48.....	32	2.6	4	5	5	18	-----
48 hours, under 56.....	15	1.2	-----	-----	6	9	-----
48 hours even.....	3	.2	-----	-----	-----	3	-----
56 hours, under 64.....	7	.6	-----	-----	1	6	-----
64 hours and over.....	4	.3	-----	1	1	2	-----
Not reported.....	61	-----	4	17	25	15	-----
VACATION							
Total.....	1,053	-----	50	157	393	449	4
Total reported.....	992	100.0	44	142	368	434	4
Under 8 hours.....	58	5.8	3	9	23	23	-----
8 hours, under 16.....	84	8.5	2	12	34	35	1
16 hours, under 24.....	74	7.5	1	8	29	36	-----
24 hours, under 32.....	113	11.4	5	14	41	53	-----
32 hours, under 40.....	104	10.5	6	14	36	47	1
40 hours, under 48.....	142	14.3	4	21	44	72	1
48 hours, under 56.....	181	18.2	8	24	66	82	1
48 hours even.....	49	4.9	1	7	15	26	-----
56 hours, under 64.....	117	12.0	6	20	49	42	-----
64 hours and over.....	119	12.0	9	20	46	44	-----
Not reported.....	61	-----	6	15	25	15	-----

TABLE 27.—*Number of hours of work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.—Continued*

Number of hours of work during a typical week	Children under 16 years of age—Girls					
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
	Number	Per cent distribution				
SCHOOL TERM						
Total.....	142		11	23	38	70
Total reported.....	130	100.0	11	18	31	70
Under 8 hours.....	26	20.0	3	7	5	11
8 hours, under 16.....	49	37.7	5	3	13	28
16 hours, under 24.....	30	23.1	3	2	5	20
24 hours, under 32.....	8	6.2		3	3	2
32 hours, under 40.....	8	6.2		3		5
40 hours, under 48.....	6	4.6			3	3
48 hours, under 56.....	1	.8			1	
48 hours even.....						
56 hours, under 64.....	2	1.5			1	1
64 hours and over.....						
Not reported.....	12			5	7	
VACATION						
Total.....	128		11	23	38	56
Total reported.....	121	100.0	11	19	37	54
Under 8 hours.....	8	6.6	1	3	3	1
8 hours, under 16.....	20	16.5	1	1	5	13
16 hours, under 24.....	13	10.7	2		6	5
24 hours, under 32.....	10	8.3	1	2	4	3
32 hours, under 40.....	9	7.4		2	4	3
40 hours, under 48.....	21	17.4	2	4	4	11
48 hours, under 56.....	17	14.0	2	2	6	7
48 hours even.....	5	4.1	2	1		2
56 hours under 64.....	13	10.7	2	4	3	4
64 hours and over.....	10	8.3		1	2	7
Not reported.....	7			4	1	2

TABLE 28.—*Number of hours of work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by principal industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Number of hours of work during a typical week	Children under 16 years of age									
	Total		Manufacturing and mechanical industries		Trade		Domestic and personal service		Other industries	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	1,422		172		737		364		149	
Total reported.....	1,349	100.0	158	100.0	695	100.0	355	100.0	141	100.0
Under 8 hours.....	166	12.3	18	11.4	73	10.5	56	15.8	19	13.5
8 hours, under 16.....	336	24.9	44	27.8	176	25.3	80	22.5	36	25.5
16 hours, under 24.....	304	22.5	42	26.6	151	21.7	72	20.3	39	27.7
24 hours, under 32.....	316	23.4	42	26.6	173	24.9	73	20.6	28	19.9
32 hours, under 40.....	160	11.9	4	2.5	92	13.2	53	14.9	11	7.8
40 hours, under 48.....	38	2.8	5	3.2	16	2.3	15	4.2	2	1.4
48 hours, under 56.....	16	1.2	2	1.3	7	1.0	3	.8	4	2.8
48 hours even.....	3	.2			1	.1	2	.6		
56 hours, under 64.....	9	.7			5	.7	2	.6	2	1.4
64 hours and over.....	4	.3	1	.6	2	.3	1	.3		
Not reported.....	73		14		42		9		8	
VACATION										
Total.....	1,181		148		549		254		230	
Total reported.....	1,113	100.0	140	100.0	515	100.0	239	100.0	219	100.0
Under 8 hours.....	66	5.9	8	5.7	28	5.4	20	8.4	10	4.6
8 hours, under 16.....	104	9.3	6	4.3	68	13.2	24	10.0	6	2.7
16 hours, under 24.....	87	7.8	10	7.1	38	7.4	29	12.1	10	4.6
24 hours, under 32.....	123	11.1	12	8.6	70	13.6	22	9.2	19	8.7
32 hours, under 40.....	113	10.2	17	12.1	63	12.2	18	7.5	15	6.8
40 hours, under 48.....	163	14.6	41	29.3	46	8.9	26	10.9	50	22.8
48 hours, under 56.....	198	17.8	30	21.4	76	14.8	29	12.1	63	28.8
48 hours even.....	54	4.9	11	7.9	12	2.3	8	3.3	23	10.5
56 hours, under 64.....	130	11.7	7	5.0	63	12.2	29	12.1	31	14.2
64 hours and over.....	129	11.6	9	6.4	63	12.2	42	17.6	15	6.8
Not reported.....	68		8		34		15		11	

Many worked late at night. Among the 1,000 vacation workers reporting hours of afternoon work on days other than Saturday 21 per cent, and among the 1,144 school-term workers 24 per cent, worked in the evening on week days—the days when their hours were the shortest—until at least 8 p. m., a considerable number in each group until 10 p. m. or after and a few until 12 o'clock. (Tables 29 and 30.) On Saturdays they worked even later. About half the Saturday evening workers, both during the summer vacation and during the school term, worked until 8 p. m. or later on Saturdays, and one-fourth during vacation and about one-third during the school year worked until 10 p. m. or later, a considerable number as late as 12 o'clock. (Tables 31 and 32.)

TABLE 29.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Boys						
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
	Number	Per cent distribution					
SCHOOL TERM							
Total.....	1,280	-----	54	175	439	610	2
Afternoon work.....	1,052	-----	43	135	335	538	1
Hour reported.....	1,049	100.0	41	135	335	537	1
Before 6 p. m.....	328	31.3	15	51	105	156	1
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	477	45.5	17	51	146	263	-----
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	151	14.4	8	25	53	65	-----
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	75	7.1	1	5	23	46	-----
12 p. m. and after.....	18	1.7	-----	3	8	7	-----
Hour not reported.....	3	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----
Morning work only.....	30	-----	3	5	16	6	-----
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	186	-----	8	31	81	65	1
Time of day not reported.....	12	-----	-----	4	7	1	-----
VACATION							
Total.....	1,053	-----	50	157	393	449	4
Afternoon work.....	896	-----	43	134	325	390	4
Hour reported.....	896	100.0	43	134	325	390	4
Before 6 p. m.....	400	44.6	19	61	140	178	2
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	320	35.7	15	44	116	144	1
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	124	13.8	6	23	47	48	-----
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	39	4.4	3	4	16	15	1
12 p. m. and after.....	13	1.5	-----	2	6	5	-----
Hour not reported.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morning work only.....	70	-----	4	11	26	29	-----
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	71	-----	1	8	34	28	-----
Time of day not reported.....	16	-----	2	4	8	2	-----

TABLE 29.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.—Con.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Girls					
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, unde 16
	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution				
SCHOOL TERM						
Total.....	142		11	23	38	70
Afternoon work.....	95		9	20	31	35
Hour reported.....	95	100.0	9	20	31	35
Before 6 p. m.....	39	41.1	7	9	13	10
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	20	21.1	2	6	5	7
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	26	27.4		5	11	10
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	10	10.5			2	8
12 p. m. and after.....						
Hour not reported.....						
Morning work only.....	14			1	2	11
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	32		2	1	5	24
Time of day not reported.....	1			1		
VACATION						
Total.....	128		11	23	38	56
Afternoon work.....	105		10	19	33	43
Hour reported.....	104	100.0	10	19	33	42
Before 6 p. m.....	61	58.7	7	15	21	18
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	12	11.5	2		2	8
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	24	23.1	1	3	9	11
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	7	6.7		1	1	5
12 p. m. and after.....						
Hour not reported.....	1					1
Morning work only.....	6			2	2	2
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	16		1	1	3	11
Time of day not reported.....	1			1		

TABLE 30.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by principal industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Children under 16 years of age									
	Total		Manufacturing and mechanical industries		Trade		Domestic and personal service		Other industries	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	1,422	-----	172	-----	737	-----	364	-----	149	-----
Afternoon work.....	1,147	-----	156	-----	577	-----	285	-----	129	-----
Hour reported.....	1,144	100.0	156	100.0	574	100.0	285	100.0	129	100.0
Before 6 p. m.....	367	32.1	89	57.1	151	26.3	78	27.4	49	38.0
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	497	43.4	57	36.5	327	57.0	62	21.8	51	39.5
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	177	15.5	7	4.5	73	12.7	77	27.0	20	15.5
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	85	7.4	3	1.9	21	3.7	54	18.9	7	5.4
12 p. m. and after.....	18	1.6	-----	-----	2	.3	14	4.9	2	1.6
Hour not reported.....	3	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morning work only.....	44	-----	4	-----	31	-----	8	-----	1	-----
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	216	-----	10	-----	121	-----	71	-----	16	-----
Time of day not reported.....	13	-----	2	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	3	-----
VACATION										
Total.....	1,181	-----	148	-----	549	-----	254	-----	230	-----
Afternoon work.....	1,001	-----	132	-----	440	-----	216	-----	213	-----
Hour reported.....	1,000	100.0	132	100.0	440	100.0	215	100.0	213	100.0
Before 6 p. m.....	461	46.1	97	73.5	140	31.8	93	43.3	131	61.5
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	332	33.2	27	20.5	204	46.4	44	20.5	57	26.8
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	148	14.8	6	4.5	67	15.2	59	27.4	16	7.5
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	46	4.6	1	.8	26	5.9	13	6.0	6	2.8
12 p. m. and after.....	13	1.3	1	.8	3	.7	6	2.8	3	1.4
Hour not reported.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Morning work only.....	76	-----	9	-----	43	-----	12	-----	12	-----
No work on week days other than Saturday.....	87	-----	4	-----	55	-----	25	-----	3	-----
Time of day not reported.....	17	-----	3	-----	11	-----	1	-----	2	-----

TABLE 31.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period and sex; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Boys						
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
	Number	Per cent distribution					
SCHOOL TERM							
Total.....	1,280	-----	54	175	439	610	2
Afternoon work.....	999	100.0	38	135	348	476	2
Before 6 p. m.....	265	26.5	13	51	105	95	1
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	208	20.8	10	18	54	126	-----
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	198	19.8	4	31	76	86	1
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	296	29.6	11	30	99	156	-----
12 p. m. and after.....	32	3.2	-----	5	14	13	-----
Morning work only.....	169	-----	6	23	51	89	-----
No work on Saturday.....	100	-----	9	13	34	44	-----
Time of day not reported.....	12	-----	1	4	6	1	-----
VACATION							
Total.....	1,053	-----	50	157	393	449	4
Afternoon work.....	808	-----	39	121	312	333	3
Before 6 p. m.....	291	36.0	18	45	121	105	2
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	157	19.4	6	24	45	82	-----
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	159	19.7	8	27	61	62	1
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	181	22.4	7	21	75	78	-----
12 p. m. and after.....	20	2.5	-----	4	10	6	-----
Morning work only.....	166	-----	3	24	50	88	1
No work on Saturday.....	67	-----	7	8	26	26	-----
Time of day not reported.....	12	-----	1	4	5	2	-----

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday	Children under 16 years of age—Girls					
	Total		Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
	Number	Per cent distribution				
SCHOOL TERM						
Total.....	142	-----	11	23	38	70
Afternoon work.....	102	100.0	8	15	29	50
Before 6 p. m.....	33	32.4	5	6	13	9
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	21	20.6	2	2	7	10
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	24	23.5	1	5	5	13
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	23	22.5	-----	2	4	17
12 p. m. and after.....	1	1.0	-----	-----	-----	1
Morning work only.....	21	-----	2	5	6	8
No work on Saturday.....	18	-----	1	2	3	12
Time of day not reported.....	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
VACATION						
Total.....	128	-----	11	23	38	56
Afternoon work.....	88	-----	10	16	26	36
Hour reported.....	87	100.0	10	16	26	35
Before 6 p. m.....	31	35.6	5	9	12	5
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	11	12.6	4	-----	4	3
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	27	31.0	1	5	6	15
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	18	20.7	-----	2	4	12
12 p. m. and after.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hour not reported.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Morning work only.....	23	-----	-----	5	7	11
No work on Saturday.....	17	-----	1	2	5	9
Time of day not reported.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 32.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by principal industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday	Children under 16 years of age									
	Total		Manufacturing and mechanical industries		Trade		Domestic and personal service		Other industries	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total	1, 422	-----	172	-----	737	-----	364	-----	149	-----
Afternoon work	1, 101	100. 0	71	100. 0	636	100. 0	284	100. 0	110	100. 0
Before 6 p. m.	298	27. 1	45	63. 4	125	19. 7	86	30. 3	42	38. 2
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.	229	20. 8	16	22. 5	135	21. 2	46	16. 2	32	29. 1
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.	222	20. 2	8	11. 3	155	24. 4	35	12. 3	24	21. 8
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.	319	29. 0	1	1. 4	213	33. 5	95	33. 5	10	9. 1
12 p. m. and after	33	3. 0	1	1. 4	8	1. 3	22	7. 7	2	1. 8
Morning work only	190	-----	81	-----	54	-----	31	-----	24	-----
No work on Saturday	118	-----	18	-----	39	-----	48	-----	13	-----
Time of day not reported	13	-----	2	-----	8	-----	1	-----	2	-----
VACATION										
Total	1, 181	-----	148	-----	549	-----	254	-----	230	-----
Afternoon work	896	-----	60	-----	467	-----	204	-----	165	-----
Hour reported	895	100. 0	60	100. 0	467	100. 0	203	100. 0	165	100. 0
Before 6 p. m.	322	36. 0	37	61. 7	113	24. 2	83	40. 9	89	53. 9
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.	168	18. 8	11	18. 3	85	18. 2	28	13. 8	44	26. 7
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.	186	20. 8	8	13. 3	126	27. 0	34	16. 7	18	10. 9
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.	199	22. 2	3	5. 0	135	28. 9	50	24. 6	11	6. 7
12 p. m. and after	20	2. 2	1	1. 7	8	1. 7	8	3. 9	3	1. 8
Hour not reported	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Morning work only	189	-----	68	-----	53	-----	23	-----	45	-----
No work on Saturday	84	-----	17	-----	22	-----	26	-----	19	-----
Time of day not reported	12	-----	3	-----	7	-----	1	-----	1	-----

Children under 12 years of age worked on the average as many hours a day and a week as those 12 years of age and older. (Tables 23, 25, and 27.) Although about half the children under 10 working in vacation were employed 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week and about one-fifth during the school year worked 4 hours or more on school days and 24 hours or more a week, the younger children had considerably shorter working hours when school was in session, though not during vacation, than the older children.

Girls reported shorter hours than boys. In the vacation months the average number of hours of work a week reported by the girls was 36 and by the boys 41, and during the school year the girls averaged 17 hours a week and the boys 21. The difference was due in part to the fact that a large proportion of the girls were employed as nursemaids or as domestic servants, occupations in which the hours of work were a little shorter for the child workers than in other occupations. Girls working in stores had a little longer working

hours than girls in domestic service. Those employed in occupations in which boys also were employed worked just as long hours as boys.

Certain occupations—such as selling in stores, bootblacking, helping in restaurants and lunch rooms, and helping in barber shops—were conspicuous for long hours. (Tables 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32.) Many barber shops and shoe-shining parlors customarily keep open until a late hour in the evening. The stores in which many of the children were employed were neighborhood stores, grocery stores, dry-goods shops, shoe stores, stores selling automobile accessories, hardware stores, and many others that often did not close until 9 or 10. Often the family lived above or behind the store and kept it open until they went to bed. During the vacation months general helpers in stores and caddies, and during the school year children in bowling alleys and pool rooms, also had long hours. Selling in stores, bootblacking, helping in pool rooms and bowling alleys, and helping in barber shops, more often than other occupations necessitated working late at night as well as a long day. Of the children working afternoons in vacation and reporting their hours of work, 39 of the 88 sales girls and boys, 10 of the 18 bootblacks, 14 of the 16 in pool rooms and bowling alleys, and 33 of the 49 children in barber shops were accustomed to work until at least 8 p. m. on week days other than Saturday; and of the children working on school days, 40 of the 127 sales boys and girls, 13 of the 19 bootblacks, 71 of the 81 children in pool rooms and bowling alleys, and 43 of the 58 children in barber shops worked until 8 p. m. or later. On Saturdays, when children were apt to work late in almost all their occupations, they worked latest in these.

EARNINGS

One thousand and thirty-four vacation workers and 1,265 others were paid for their work in cash and reported the amount of their earnings. Nearly half the paid workers during the school term and about two-fifths of those working in vacation had earned less than \$3 a week, but 28 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively, had earned \$5 or more. As in Newark, the largest number of workers during the school year earned between \$1 and \$2, and the largest number in vacation earned \$6 or more. (Table 33.)

TABLE 33.—*Earnings during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by principal occupation and industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Principal occupation and industry	Children under 16 years of age					
	Total	Earnings reported				
		Total	Under \$1	\$1, under \$2	\$2, under \$3	\$3, under \$4
SCHOOL TERM						
Total.....	1, 422	1, 406	153	260	208	166
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	172	169	12	25	18	20
Transportation.....	43	43	4	10	6	2
Trade.....	737	729	72	150	121	97
Sales boys and sales girls.....	160	157	8	21	25	12
Delivery boys and girls.....	370	368	48	93	71	55
General helpers and others.....	207	204	16	36	25	30
Domestic and personal service.....	364	359	62	54	48	38
Bootblacks (inside).....	26	25	2	7	5	2
Caddies.....	79	78	1	9	9	10
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	83	83	3	2	12	2
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	9	9	1	2	3	1
Servants in private families.....	49	48	24	8	4	7
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	45	44	15	11	6	7
Barbers' helpers.....	61	61	13	13	8	6
Others.....	12	11	3	2	1	3
Clerical occupations.....	71	71	2	14	10	5
Other industries.....	35	35	1	7	5	4
VACATION						
Total.....	1, 181	1, 164	92	106	135	140
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	148	145	8	21	17	10
Transportation.....	55	55	3	4	8	5
Trade.....	549	542	41	94	76	84
Sales boys and sales girls.....	109	107	6	12	16	11
Delivery boys and girls.....	285	283	25	55	37	55
General helpers and others.....	155	152	10	27	23	18
Domestic and personal service.....	254	249	36	30	24	29
Bootblacks (inside).....	19	19	1	2	3	2
Caddies.....	76	74	-----	4	5	9
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	17	17	-----	2	1	1
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	10	9	-----	-----	1	-----
Servants in private families.....	45	45	20	4	6	6
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	22	22	5	4	2	3
Barbers' helpers.....	50	49	9	12	5	6
Others.....	15	14	1	2	1	2
Clerical occupations.....	45	45	1	5	7	5
Other Industries.....	130	128	3	12	3	7

TABLE 33.—*Earnings during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by principal occupation and industry; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*—Continued.

Principal occupation and industry	Children under 16 years of age					
	Earnings reported					Earnings not reported
	\$4, under \$5	\$5, under \$6	\$6 and over	No cash earnings	Irregular amounts	
SCHOOL TERM						
Total.....	109	138	215	141	16	16
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	10	18	42	20	4	3
Transportation.....	5	7	7	2	—	2
Trade.....	49	68	68	95	9	8
Sales boys and sales girls.....	14	18	26	30	3	3
Delivery boys and girls.....	18	32	23	24	4	2
General helpers and others.....	17	18	19	41	2	3
Domestic and personal service.....	39	28	79	11	—	5
Bootblacks (inside).....	2	—	5	2	—	1
Caddies.....	21	8	20	—	—	1
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	9	13	42	—	—	—
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	—	2	1	1	—	—
Servants in private families.....	1	1	1	1	—	1
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	1	1	—	3	—	1
Barbers' helpers.....	5	3	9	4	—	—
Others.....	—	1	1	—	—	1
Clerical occupations.....	5	12	10	10	3	—
Other industries.....	1	5	9	3	—	—
VACATION						
Total.....	84	112	291	130	14	17
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	3	17	46	21	2	3
Transportation.....	2	7	24	2	—	—
Trade.....	45	52	62	77	11	7
Sales boys and sales girls.....	6	12	15	24	5	2
Delivery boys and girls.....	26	24	33	24	4	2
General helpers and others.....	13	16	14	29	2	3
Domestic and personal service.....	21	20	72	17	—	5
Bootblacks (inside).....	2	1	5	3	—	—
Caddies.....	11	6	39	—	—	2
Pin boys and helpers in pool rooms and bowling alleys.....	2	1	10	—	—	—
Restaurant and lunch-room helpers.....	1	4	1	2	—	1
Servants in private families.....	—	2	3	4	—	—
Janitors and janitors' helpers.....	1	2	3	2	—	—
Barbers' helpers.....	4	3	5	5	—	1
Others.....	—	1	6	1	—	1
Clerical occupations.....	5	5	9	7	1	—
Other industries.....	8	11	78	6	—	2

Earnings depended upon age, occupation, and hours of work. Of the children under 10 years of age only 24 per cent of the vacation workers receiving wages and 13 per cent of the school-term workers earned as much as \$3 a week, whereas of the children between 10 and 14 years of age 49 per cent and 32 per cent, and of those 14 years of age or over 79 per cent and 69 per cent, earned at least \$3. Boys in pool rooms and bowling alleys during the winter and caddies during the summer made the highest wages, 66 per cent of the first group and 61 per cent of the second reporting at least \$5 a week. Half the workers in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits had earned \$5 or more.

Store workers received much smaller sums; only one-fifth to one-fourth, according to the season, had made as much as \$5 a week. In both seasons of the year the longer the hours of work the higher the earnings in every kind of work.

About 10 per cent of the Paterson school children who had worked had received no pay. Most of these worked for parents or guardians. The proportion working without cash wages was as little as 4 per cent among children in transportation jobs (generally garage helpers and truck workers) in vacation and as little as 3 per cent among children engaging in domestic and personal service during the school year. In many cases the unpaid workers spent just as much time at their jobs as those who were paid. Of those receiving no cash and reporting their hours of work during vacation practically the same proportion (42 per cent) as of all the working children worked at least 48 hours a week. But during the school year a smaller proportion of the unpaid workers (29 per cent) than of all the working children (40 per cent) were employed 24 hours or longer.

PROGRESS IN SCHOOL

To a much greater extent than in Newark the Paterson workers were high-school students; 19 per cent of the vacation workers and 25 per cent of the others attended high school. (See footnote 3, p. 1.) Unlike the Newark workers, high-school children under 16 years of age had been employed to a greater extent than children in the elementary grades, for the vacation workers who attended high school were 9 per cent, and workers during the school term were 14 per cent, of the high-school enrollment under 16, whereas all the school children at work were only 7 per cent of the public school enrollment.¹⁰ Of the grade-school pupils about the same proportion of those working in each season, more than half, had completed at least the fifth grade at the beginning of the school year in which they were interviewed. Twenty-one of the vacation group and 26 of the others were in ungraded or in special classes, and 27 children in each group attended the vocational school.

The workers appeared to have made somewhat less satisfactory progress in school than the average in Paterson; of the children 8 to 15 years of age 22 per cent of the vacation workers and 19 per cent of the school-time workers were retarded (see footnote 4, p. 1), compared with 17 per cent retarded among all Paterson public-school children in 1925.¹¹ But part of the difference in favor of the whole group of public-school children is explained by their being younger on the whole than the working group, and the extent of school retardation increases with the age of the children. The proportion of retarded children among the workers was about the same for children of foreign parentage as for those of native parentage.

Among children working less than 12 hours a week during the school period the proportion who were retarded was as great as among those working 24 hours or longer. As no information was obtained regarding the number of years the children had worked these hours, or even the number of years they had worked, and as no individual studies of the children were made, the effect of their work upon their school progress could not be determined.

¹⁰ Calculated from figures in Annual Report of the Board of Education, Paterson Public Schools, for the year ending June 30, 1925, pp. 86, 87, 89. ¹¹ Ibid., pp. 88, 89.

Variations appeared among the different occupational groups in the proportions of retarded, similar to those found in Newark, and no doubt due to similar factors. (See p. 41.) Twelve per cent of the sales boys, 16 per cent of the boys in clerical positions, and 20 per cent of the boys doing delivery work were retarded, compared with 23 per cent of those in personal and domestic service, including 33 per cent of the pin boys and others in bowling alleys and pool rooms.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES

Only 11 per cent of the school children at work in Paterson were from homes in which someone other than the father was chief breadwinner. Six per cent were in families supported chiefly by mothers. A very large number of the children, however, had mothers who were gainfully employed. Not counting those who were the chief support of their families, the mothers of 413 children (26 per cent of those interviewed) were working and supplementing the family earnings. This proportion may be compared with that found in the Children's Bureau Philadelphia study (referred to on p. 41), in which 14 per cent of the white mothers reported that they were employed at the time they were interviewed, exclusive of those who were chief breadwinners.¹² As in Newark, the proportion of children in Paterson whose mothers were the principal support of the family was about the same as the proportion of Philadelphia mothers who were chief breadwinners. The silk mills of Paterson employ many women. In this connection it is interesting to note that in a study in Passaic, which is also a textile city, the United States Women's Bureau found that half the women workers of the city were or had been married. Nearly seven-tenths of the matrons were mothers and eight-tenths of these gainfully employed mothers were living with breadwinning husbands.¹³

In the present study the chief breadwinners of 45 per cent of the children were employed in factories, a not unexpected finding considering the importance of the silk mills in Paterson. Few of the factory workers were unskilled laborers; almost all were semiskilled operatives, skilled workmen, managers, foremen, and owners, generally of a few looms held in common by a number of former mill operatives. The chief breadwinners of 16 per cent of the children were in other manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, chiefly as skilled workmen, such as machinists, engineers, molders, tailors, shoemakers, electricians, and including only one unskilled laborer. Twenty-five per cent of the children were in families in which the head of the family was in transportation or trade, for the most part proprietors or managers of stores, drivers or chauffeurs, and salesmen, although a few were peddlers. Six per cent had fathers or other chief breadwinners in domestic and personal service. The remainder (8 per cent) of the heads of families were in professional or clerical occupations, public service, or other industries. (Table 34.)

¹² Unpublished figure. Two per cent of the Paterson children were negroes, and this may account for a small part of the difference between the Paterson and the Philadelphia families in the proportion of working mothers.

¹³ Family Status of Breadwinning Women in Four Selected Cities, p. 145. U. S. Women's Bureau Bulletin No. 41. Washington, 1925.

TABLE 34.—*Occupation and industry of chief breadwinner, by relationship of chief breadwinner to child; children whose principal occupation was other than street work, Paterson, N. J.*

Occupation and industry of chief breadwinner	Children under 16 years of age					
	Total		Relationship of chief breadwinner to child			
	Number	Per cent distribution	Father	Mother	Other	No chief breadwinner
Total.....	1,674	-----	1,494	100	71	9
Industry reported.....	1,653	100.0	1,483	99	71	-----
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	1,014	61.3	917	50	47	-----
Machinists and mechanics not otherwise specified.....	49	3.0	44	-----	5	-----
Engineers and firemen.....	23	1.4	22	-----	1	-----
Molders and other skilled metal workers.....	6	.4	6	-----	-----	-----
Building-trade workers.....	133	8.0	130	-----	3	-----
Contractors and foremen.....	24	1.5	22	-----	2	-----
Skilled mechanics.....	87	5.3	86	-----	1	-----
Laborers.....	22	1.3	22	-----	-----	-----
Factory workers.....	748	45.3	661	50	37	-----
Owners, superintendents, foremen.....	127	7.7	125	-----	2	-----
Operatives.....	428	25.9	348	47	33	-----
Laborers.....	26	1.6	26	-----	-----	-----
Skilled workers.....	167	10.1	162	3	2	-----
Tailors.....	32	1.9	32	-----	-----	-----
Shoemakers and cobblers.....	12	.7	12	-----	-----	-----
Others.....	11	.7	10	-----	1	-----
Transportation.....	101	6.1	98	-----	3	-----
Drivers and chauffeurs.....	36	2.2	35	-----	1	-----
Conductors, engineers, and other railway trainmen.....	7	.4	7	-----	-----	-----
Laborers.....	25	1.5	25	-----	-----	-----
Others.....	33	2.0	31	-----	2	-----
Trade.....	314	19.0	289	18	7	-----
Real-estate and insurance agents.....	8	.5	8	-----	-----	-----
Dealers (proprietors, officials, managers).....	220	13.3	202	14	4	-----
Commercial travelers and salesmen.....	32	1.9	26	4	2	-----
Peddlers.....	16	1.0	16	-----	-----	-----
Others.....	38	2.3	37	-----	1	-----
Public service.....	30	1.8	30	-----	-----	-----
Professional pursuits.....	30	1.8	25	2	3	-----
Domestic and personal service.....	105	6.4	76	27	2	-----
Clerical occupations.....	41	2.5	30	2	9	-----
Agriculture and mineral extraction.....	18	1.1	18	-----	-----	-----
No occupation and no chief breadwinner.....	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Industry not reported.....	12	-----	11	1	-----	-----

ACCOUNTS OF WORK OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN

The following accounts of the work of individual children were selected at random from those of all the Paterson school children reporting work:

A 13-year-old boy of Dutch parentage had a working week of 59 hours in the summer vacation and 18 hours while school was in session. During the summer months he had been employed at three different jobs. On week days during the daylight hours he delivered meat for a butcher shop, and in the evenings he stripped tobacco for his father, who was a cigar maker. On Sunday he caddied at a country club. During the school months he spent his evenings working for his father and caddied over the week-end when the weather permitted.

A boy of 14, of Polish parentage, reported that he worked 45 hours a week in the summer vacation and 24 hours a week when school was in session. In summer he had been employed by a florist as delivery boy, and during the school year he worked as a pin setter in a bowling alley.

A 13-year-old boy, of Italian parentage, said that for three months before the interview he had been delivering milk. He worked from midnight to 5 a. m. daily, making a working week of 35 hours.

A 10-year-old girl, the child of a native white warper in a silk mill, made wreaths for a florist. She had worked throughout the summer vacation and the school year, up to the time of interview, 39 weeks in all. She worked irregularly, but on the days when she worked in vacation she spent from three to five hours at it, and during the school term two or three hours. The florist had a shop in the apartment house in which she lived, and made the wreaths in the basement of the house. She was paid in flowers and an occasional dime.

A boy of 11 delivered orders for his father, a Polish Jew, who kept a bakery. He had worked every day except Sunday for 9 weeks during vacation and 30 weeks during the school term, having a 9-hour day except on school days, when he worked from 4 to 6 in the afternoon. His father paid him \$3 a week in summer and \$2 during the school term.

A 13-year-old boy, of native white parentage, whose father was a winder in a silk mill, had helped deliver for an express company for 39 weeks. During the summer vacation, when he was only 12, he worked five hours every week day and earned \$1.50; after school began he worked only on Saturdays, also five hours, earning 25 cents.

A 13-year-old son of a native white painter and paperhanger had been working 30 weeks during the school term delivering orders for a grocer from 3.30 to 5 on week days except Saturdays, when his hours were from 9.30 to 12, and from 4 to 5. He made \$1 a week.

The 11-year-old son of a Polish baker had caddied 9 weeks during the summer vacation daily from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 4, earning \$4 a week, and had caddied 6 weeks in the fall and 3 weeks in the spring on Saturdays and Sundays, working the same hours and earning \$2 a week. He had worked 18 weeks in all.

The 15-year-old son of a Polish-Jewish silk manufacturer, in the second year of high school, had worked 35 weeks during the school year as messenger boy for a wholesale jewelry supplies firm, earning \$5 a week. His hours were from 2 to 6 on week days and from 9 to 12 and 1.30 to 6 on Saturdays.

The 13-year-old son of a Polish-Jewish silk weaver had worked 27 weeks measuring goods in a silk mill since school had begun, working irregularly three or four times a week from 3.30 to 5 on week days.

A 13-year-old boy, son of an Italian traveling salesman, had delivered orders for a butcher shop 15 weeks during the school term, working every week day except Saturday from 4 to 7 p. m. and on Saturdays 12½ hours until 10 p. m., making a working week of 27½ hours. He earned \$6.50 a week and received \$3 in tips.

The 13-year-old child of a Polish-Jewish shoe-store owner had worked seven weeks during the summer vacation, when he was only 12 years old, delivering orders for a grocery store. He made \$3.50 a week, \$1.50 of which was in tips. His hours were from 9.30 to 12 and from 1 to 6 daily except Saturday, when he worked until 9 p. m. with half an hour off for supper.

A 9-year-old boy, whose mother, a saleswoman in a dry-goods store, supported the family, had worked throughout the summer vacation and during the school term up to the interview, a period of 40 weeks, helping carry bread to the shelves in a bakery. In vacation he worked every week day from 8 to 12, 12.30 to 5, and 5.30 to 8, an 11-hour day, and in the winter from 4 to 7 p. m. on school days and 10 hours on Saturdays. He earned 25 cents a week and bread for the family.

An 11-year-old boy, child of a native white weaver, besides having a paper route in the summer vacation for two weeks, had helped in a butcher shop for four weeks, working from 7 a. m. to 10.30 p. m. on Saturdays, with only two 10-minute periods off for meals, and from 8 to 6 on other week days, with an hour for lunch. He had had no work during the school year.

An 11-year-old boy of native white parentage, whose father was a janitor, had helped on a milk route from 1 to 6 a. m. daily except on Sunday for 8 weeks in the summer and for 30 weeks during the school year. The milk man paid the child in candy or "anything he wanted." This child had also worked four weeks during the school term as delivery boy for a grocer, after school and on Saturdays, earning \$1.50 a week.

A 10-year-old girl, the child of an Italian house painter, had done housework irregularly throughout the summer vacation, working from 6 a. m. until noon, for 50 cents a week, and during the school term up to the interview from 7 a. m. until noon on some week days as well as on Saturdays. The girl was absent from school a great deal. The assistant principal of her school thought it was a "case that needed investigation," as the mother seemed to want the girl to give her attention to the job rather than to school.

A 13-year-old boy, son of a Polish-Jewish silk weaver, had worked throughout the summer vacation delivering grocery orders every day from 2 to 6.15 p. m. and from 9 a. m. to 9.30 p. m. on Saturdays with an hour for dinner and another for supper, a working week of about 32 hours. After school opened he continued the work, and when interviewed had worked 25 weeks while attending school, having the same hours as in the summer, except that for a few weeks his afternoon work had not begun until 3.30.

A boy of 15, whose father, a Russian Jew, was manager of a silk mill, had worked in his father's mill 24 weeks after school had begun, from 3.30 to 6.30 every school day and from 8.30 to 12 on Saturdays, in order to earn spending money. He expected to leave school when 16.

The 14-year-old son of a Polish-Jewish silk weaver, in the sixth grade, had not worked during vacation, but during the school term he had had a job for 12 weeks as pin boy in a bowling alley, working daily from 7 to 11 p. m. for \$7 a week. His teacher thought his night work had had a bad effect on him.

An 11-year-old child, whose father was a German baker, had worked five weeks during the school year delivering for a grocery store for \$1 a week. His hours on school days were from 3.15 to 6.30 p. m. and on Saturdays from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. with an hour off at noon.

A girl of 15, whose father, a Swede, was a winder in a silk mill, had been employed in a ribbon factory seven weeks during vacation, pinning ribbon ends and stamping spools. She worked eight hours a day except on Saturday when she worked only four. She earned \$6 a week.

A 14-year-old negro boy, whose mother supported the family by doing laundry work, had worked throughout the summer vacation 10 hours a day in an upholstering and repair shop caning chairs, receiving \$3 a week. He had continued the work throughout the school year, working every afternoon and all day Saturday, making 27½ hours a week. He was in a special class at school.

A 13-year-old boy, whose father, a native white man, was a fire hand in a silk mill, worked at a shoe-shining stand 66 hours a week throughout the summer vacation. He continued the work for three weeks after school began, his hours then being from 4 to 8 on school days and from 8 to 8 on Saturdays, with an hour off at noon. In the summer his earnings had been \$6, twice as much as he earned after school began.

A 13-year-old boy, whose father, an Italian, worked in a textile factory, had been employed all summer setting up type in a printing shop, working 10 hours daily except Saturday when he had half a day, a 54-hour week. He stopped for about a month after school began. Then he began working again from 3.15 to 7.30 on school days and from 8 to 12 on Saturdays and had worked steadily when interviewed for 26 weeks. His earnings at both seasons had been \$2.50 a week.

A 10-year-old boy, the child of a native white man who delivered milk, had helped his father for 39 weeks, daily during the nine weeks of the summer vacation and on Saturdays and Sundays during the school term. His hours were from 3.30 to 7.30 a. m. except on Sunday mornings during vacation when they were from 3.15 to 8.30.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN CONTRARY TO THE STANDARDS OF THE CHILD LABOR LAW

Because of the doubt as to the exact scope of the mercantile law, and as to the legality of age and working certificates for children between 10 and 16 years of age (see pp. 9-10) it is impossible to determine precisely to what extent children were employed in Newark and Paterson contrary to the State child labor laws. There appears to be no doubt that children under 14 at work in factories, workshops, or other places where manufacturing was carried on, or in stores (in the ordinary meaning of the word) were illegally employed; and that children between 14 and 16 were at work illegally if employed in any such establishments without work permits or if employed not only in factories, workshops, and stores but also "in connection with" stores (in such capacities as delivery boys, for example) more than 8 hours a day, 48 hours a week, on Sundays, or between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. The law makes no distinction between work for parents or guardians and work for others.

NEWARK

Age and schooling certificates.—As a check-up on the extent to which children working outside school hours were protected by the employment-certificate provisions of the law the names of all children of 14 and 15 years of age who said they were employed at the time they were interviewed in the spring of 1925 were checked with the records of the local employment-certificate office. Only 14 of the 967 who were 14 or 15 years of age were recorded as having employment certificates, or, as they are called in New Jersey, age and schooling certificates. Of the 953 without certificates, 225 worked for parents or guardians. According to the interpretation of the law which limited its scope to factories, workshops, and stores, many of the children were in occupations for which they were not required to obtain working papers. But even among those in occupations for which the law clearly stated that certificates were necessary almost all had gone to work without complying with the requirement. For example, of the 73 children 14 and 15 years of age working when interviewed in factories, workshops, and other places where manufacturing was carried on, only 3 were recorded as having employment certificates; of the 70 without certificates only 16 worked for parents or guardians, and of the 3 with certificates 2 were employed by parents.

Minimum age.—The children employed in factories, workshops, and other establishments engaged in manufacturing, and thus coming under the operation of the factory law, included 169 working during vacation and 173 during the school year who were under 14 years of age. Less than one-third in each group worked for parents or guardians. The numbers given above do not include 41 children under 14 years of age in vacation and 34 during the school period who worked in the building trades as helpers to painters, carpenters,

bricklayers, masons, etc. (in the majority of cases their fathers), and who might not be considered as employed in "workshops." Parents employed children under 14 in shoe repairing, tailoring, and bakery shops, in factories making soda water, noodles, clothing, furniture, scissors, radio ear phones, and pocketbooks, in foundries, in shops repairing furniture, automobiles and radiators, and in a few other kinds of establishments. Children under 14 not working for parents or guardians were at work in tailoring establishments, in shoe-repair shops, in factories manufacturing boxes, clothing, soft drinks, button hooks, baggage, buttons, umbrellas, furs, toys, tiles, cutlery, furniture, mirrors, baby carriages, and many other articles, in slaughter-houses and butcher shops, in machine shops, bicycle-repair shops, ice plants, and bakeries.

Many children under 14 were employed also in mercantile establishments. Not counting delivery or errand boys or girls working only "in connection with" stores or other mercantile establishments 606 boys and girls during vacation and 477 during the school term worked in mercantile establishments—generally stores in the ordinary meaning of the word but in a few cases gasoline stations, junk shops, or other similar establishments.

Eight-hour day.—Among children working during vacation in factories, workshops, and other places where manufacturing was carried on, not including children in building trades, were 87 working more than eight hours a day on week days other than Saturday and 72 on Saturdays. During the school year 90 children on Saturdays and 6 children (all out of school temporarily) on other week days worked more than eight hours a day. Among those working more than an 8-hour day in or in connection with mercantile establishments, including children delivering on milk and ice routes and for laundries, were 737 employed on Saturdays and 374 employed on other week days during vacation, and 936 children employed on Saturdays and 8 on other week days during the school year. Most of the 8 had been out of school temporarily or had worked during short vacations, but several had worked in stores before going to school and after their return from school until a late hour at night.

Forty-eight-hour week.—During vacation 68 children worked in factories and workshops and 433 worked in or in connection with mercantile establishments more than 48 hours a week, and when school was in session 7 children employed in factories and 41 in or in connection with mercantile establishments worked more than 48 hours a week. Among the latter were children working in grocery, candy, and drug stores, and in butcher and shoe-repair shops, some of them 5, 6, or 7 hours on school days, and more than 12 hours on Saturdays and some on Sundays, but several had left school temporarily and had been employed in factories.

Night work.—Not many children in factories and workshops worked at night (sometime between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.), in violation of the night-work provision of the law. During vacation only 7 and during the school year only 2 worked before 7 a. m.; and during vacation only 34 on Saturdays and 40 on other week days, and during the school term 45 on Saturdays and 50 on school days, worked as late as 8 p. m. Many working in or in connection with mercantile establishments worked between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. These included 88 vacation workers and 75 working during the school year, many of whom were

delivery boys on milk routes, who began work before 7 a. m.; 306 during vacation and 387 during the school year who worked until 8 p. m. or later on nights other than Saturdays; and 620 and 850, respectively, who worked until at least 8 on Saturday nights.

Sunday work.—During vacation 433 children and during the school year 559 worked on Sundays in or in connection with mercantile establishments, including delivery boys on ice or milk routes. A few children in manufacturing establishments or workshops—42 vacation workers and 51 working during the school year—were employed on Sundays, generally in bakeries.

PATERSON

Age and schooling certificates.—As in Newark, almost none of the Paterson children working outside school hours had age and schooling certificates. When interviewed, 70 children 14 or 15 years of age were at work in places where manufacturing was carried on. Only 6 of the 70 were recorded as having certificates when their names were checked with the records in the local employment-certificate office. All except 20 of the 64 without certificates were working for others than parents or guardians. Of 433 children of the same ages in other occupations for whom the records were searched only 18 were recorded as having certificates, and only 73 of the 415 working without certificates were employed by parents or guardians.

Minimum age.—Children under 14 years of age employed in factories, workshops, and other places where manufacturing was carried on ¹⁴ numbered 50 working in vacation and 73 working during the school term. As in Newark, less than one-third of the children in each of these groups worked for their parents or guardians. Children under 14 working for their parents were employed in silk mills, a mirror factory, a welding shop, an iron foundry, a bookbinding shop, tailoring shop, a soda-water factory, shoe-repairing shops, bakeries, a reed-harness factory, cigar factories, and a furniture-repair shop, and those working for others than their parents were in shoe-repairing shops, printing shops, silk mills, a wood-working shop, a paper-box factory, a paper mill, bakeries, a motor-repair shop, a fur workshop, a soda factory, a blacksmith shop, a millinery shop, a welding shop, a reed and harness factory, a cigar factory, a glass factory, and a rug factory.

During vacation 134 and during the school year 159 children under 14 years of age worked in mercantile establishments, not counting delivery and errand boys or girls working only in connection with stores or other mercantile concerns.

Eight-hour day.—Children working in factory occupations comparatively rarely worked more than eight hours a day. In vacation 20 reported working on Saturdays in factories or workshops more than eight hours and 36 on other days. During the school year 5 children (out of school temporarily or during short vacations) worked on week days other than Saturdays and 18 on Saturdays more than eight hours.

Children working in stores were much more likely to have a working day exceeding eight hours. Among those working in or in connection with mercantile establishments, including children on milk and ice

¹⁴ A few boys working in building trades were not included.

routes and delivering for laundries, were 172 working more than eight hours a day on week days other than Saturdays and 314 on Saturdays during vacation; and 3 on school days and 411 on Saturdays worked longer than eight hours a day during the school year.

Forty-eight-hour week.—During vacation 32 children in factory occupations and 190 employed in or in connection with mercantile establishments had a working week of more than 48 hours, and during the school year 3 in factories and workshops and 13 in or in connection with stores or other mercantile concerns had exceeded the 48-hour standard. The 3 children employed in factories and workshops more than 48 hours a week after school began in the fall had left school temporarily or had worked during a short vacation; the 13 in mercantile pursuits were sales boys or girls in grocery, candy, stationery, and drug stores, a butcher shop, and an ice-cream parlor. Five of the thirteen were employed by parents.

The factory and workshop children employed during vacation longer than the hours specified in the child labor law included primarily those in silk mills and in shoe-repair shops, but tailor shops, bakeries, a print shop, a brewery, an upholstery shop, a jute and flax mill, a crayon factory, a mirror factory, and a box factory were among the establishments violating the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week provision.

Night work.—Violations of the night-work standard—a prohibition of work between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.—were infrequent among factory or workshop workers. During vacation 5 children so employed began work before 7 a. m., and during vacation 8 to 12 (according to the day of the week), and during the school year 10 worked until 8 p. m. or later. The latter were most often shoemakers' helpers. A number of children working in mercantile establishments or as delivery boys for such establishments, largely boys on milk routes, began their day's work before 7 in the morning, and many more worked after 7 p. m.; 42 in vacation and 28 during the school term were at work before 7 a. m., and 95 on week days other than Saturday, whether school was in session or not, and 268 Saturday workers in vacation and 375 during the school year did not quit work until 8 p. m. or later.

Sunday work.—Sunday work during vacation was reported by 94 children in stores or working as delivery boys or girls and by 1 child employed in a brewery, and during the school period by 102 in stores, 1 in a brewery, and 1 in a bakery.

CHILDREN IN STREET WORK ¹

In Newark 2,261 boys and 36 girls and in Paterson 546 boys and 16 girls reported that their principal occupation had been street work.^{1a} Newark street-working boys between 10 and 12 years of age constituted 8 per cent of the public-school boys of the same ages, those between 12 and 14 constituted 12 per cent, and those between 14 and 16 constituted 6 per cent.² The proportion of public-school boys in Paterson who had engaged in street trading as their principal work was 6 per cent for those between 10 and 12, 10 per cent for those between 12 and 14, and 7 per cent for those between 14 and 16.^{2a} Many other kinds of work are usually open to schoolboys who have reached the age of 14, so that they are less likely than younger boys to sell newspapers or have paper routes or do other street work.

Table 35 shows the number of boys engaged in each of the principal kinds of street work in Newark and the race and nationality of their fathers, and Table 56 (p. 119) shows the number in Paterson who sold or who carried papers and the race and nationality of their fathers.

¹ This section on the street work of children in Newark and Paterson, N. J., is reprinted from *Children in Street Work* (U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 183, Washington, 1928). Accounts of the work of children in cities other than Newark and Paterson, to which references are made in the text, can be found in that publication.

^{1a} The statistics presented are those gathered in 1925. In January, 1927, a representative of the Children's Bureau returned to Newark and Paterson and by observations on the street and through interviews with circulation managers, newspaper dealers, and social workers, as well as with newsboys on the street, attempted to ascertain whether or not conditions with respect to selling and carrying papers, numerically the most important street work in which the children engaged, were the same as in the spring of 1925. No change was reported by any of the persons consulted.

² Calculated from figures furnished for the school year 1925-26 by the superintendent of the Newark public schools.

^{2a} Annual Report of the Board of Education, Paterson Public Schools, for the year ending June 30, 1925, p. 86.

NEWARK

LEGAL REGULATION OF STREET WORK

Street work in Newark at the time of this study was regulated by a local ordinance. The section of the New Jersey law³ providing for the issuance of age and working certificates to children between 10 and 16 years of age to permit them to engage in certain light employment outside school hours, including running errands, selling newspapers, and bootblacking, and penalizing any person, the members of any firm, or the officers or agents of any corporation employing, permitting, or allowing a child to work contrary to its provisions, was not applied to street workers, apparently because such children are not customarily employed but work on their own account.

The Newark ordinance relating to newsboys, passed in 1904, some years before the State child labor law, prohibited boys under 10 years of age and girls under 16 from selling newspapers on the streets. It required boys between 10 and 14 to obtain permits and badges from the board of education, specifying that application must be made by the parent and "satisfactory proof" of age must be presented. The permit had to be renewed annually and worn conspicuously while the newsboy was at work. Children were prohibited from selling after 10 p. m. or between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., but were allowed to sell at any hour before 9 in the morning. The ordinance provided that a child selling papers otherwise than in accordance with the regulations should be arrested and put on probation or confined in an institution, the cost of maintenance in case of commitment to an institution being borne by the child's parent or guardian.⁴ No other penalties were provided.

At the time of the Children's Bureau survey no age and working certificates were issued in Newark to newsboys or other street workers. Newsboy permits and badges were issued under the local ordinance by the city school-attendance department on application of the child and his parent in person. These had to be renewed on June 30 of each year. No evidence of age was required other than the school record if the child appeared to be 10 years of age. An effort was made by the department to enforce the law by occasional surveys of the streets in search of newsboys under 10 years old and boys selling papers after 10 p. m. At such times the entire staff of the department (26 attendance officers at the time of the study) was assigned to patrol the streets and bring into the office for warning any child found selling papers contrary to the provisions of the ordinance. The parent also was visited and warned.

³ New Jersey, Laws of 1914, ch. 223, sec. 13. (See p. 137.)

⁴ Newark Ordinances, secs. 670-676a, ordinance approved Apr. 2, 1904. See Laws and Ordinances Regulating Street Work (U. S. Children's Bureau Chart No. 15).

Of the 336 boys under 14 years of age who were selling papers when interviewed between March and June, 1925, only 50 said that they had permits, and 7 of these were under 10, the minimum age for newspaper selling according to the local ordinance. Agents of the Children's Bureau examined the records of newsboy permits, kept in the office of the school-attendance department, for the year of the study and found that only two boys in the study were recorded as having permits.

NEWSPAPER SELLERS

Four hundred and sixty-seven Newark schoolboys had sold papers during the school year 1924-25, including 397 who were selling before or after school at the time of the interview.⁵ Four hundred and fifty had sold papers during the summer vacation of 1924. Only 71 of the newsboys had worked only during vacation. The great majority are included, therefore, in both groups of workers.

RACE AND NATIONALITY OF FATHERS

The newsboys were largely from the homes of immigrants, chiefly Italians. The proportion of Negro newsboys, also, was large compared with the proportion of Negroes in the population of Newark, which in 1920 was only 4 per cent.⁶ As has been said, the groups selling during the school period and during the summer vacation were largely the same boys. (Table 35.)

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FAMILIES

No attempt was made to obtain information on wages or incomes of either the fathers or the families of the newsboys, but the father's (or other chief breadwinner's) occupation, the extent of widowhood, and the gainful employment of mothers, items regarding which inquiry was made, give an idea of the economic status of the families and indicate, though in a very general way, whether or not economic necessity had compelled the boys to undertake newspaper selling.

Among the boys selling papers during vacation, 74 (16 per cent) and among those selling during the school term, 71 (15 per cent) had no father, not even a stepfather nor a foster father, providing for their families. These boys may be regarded, from the point of view of the economic condition of the family, as coming from fatherless homes. Among the vacation workers, 40 (9 per cent) and among the other newsboys, 38 (8 per cent) were in families supported by mothers. Apparently a very small number of the boys could have been working to support a widowed family.

⁵ One girl reported selling papers in vacation, a child of 7, of Jewish parentage, who had sold papers 4 weeks in the summer of 1924, every week day from 3 to 6 p. m. During the school year 1924-25, 3 other girls, aged 11, 12, and 13, all of foreign parentage, had sold papers 15, 32, and 10 weeks, respectively, and all 3 were selling at the time of the interview. The oldest girl substituted for a brother several times a week, half an hour on week-day afternoons and from 7 to 10 a. m. on Sundays, selling in a residential neighborhood. The 11-year-old girl sold in a business section from 4 to 5 p. m. daily. The other girl sold at her father's news stand from 10 to 11 Saturday mornings. None of the girls is included in the tables.

⁶ Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, vol. 2, Population, p. 56. Washington, 1922.

TABLE 35.—*Race and nationality of father and period in which work occurred; boys engaged in certain types of street trades, Newark, N. J.*

Race and nationality of father	Boys under 16 years of age							
	Newspaper sellers		Newspaper carriers		Bootblacks		Peddlers	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM								
Total.....	467	100.0	679	100.0	387	100.0	243	100.0
White.....	393	84.2	653	96.2	293	75.7	226	93.0
Native.....	80	17.1	259	38.1	19	4.9	58	23.9
Foreign born.....	310	66.1	384	56.6	273	70.5	164	67.5
Italian.....	169	36.2	109	16.1	251	64.9	76	31.3
Russian Jewish.....	19	4.1	69	10.2	-----	-----	19	7.8
Other Jewish.....	6	1.3	25	3.7	-----	-----	22	9.1
Polish.....	41	8.8	26	3.8	5	1.3	12	4.9
German.....	4	.9	55	8.1	-----	-----	9	3.7
Other foreign born and foreign born not otherwise specified.....	71	15.2	100	14.7	17	4.4	26	10.7
Nativity not reported.....	3	.6	10	1.5	1	.3	4	1.6
Negro.....	74	15.8	26	3.8	94	24.3	17	7.0
VACATION								
Total.....	450	100.0	407	100.0	340	100.0	343	100.0
White.....	393	87.3	395	97.1	261	76.8	309	90.1
Native.....	66	14.7	148	36.4	13	3.8	68	19.8
Foreign born.....	323	71.8	244	60.0	246	72.4	235	68.5
Italian.....	156	34.7	75	18.4	229	67.4	110	32.1
Russian Jewish.....	21	4.7	42	10.3	-----	-----	27	7.9
Other Jewish.....	14	3.1	22	5.4	-----	-----	22	6.4
Polish.....	45	10.0	9	2.2	3	.9	21	6.1
German.....	5	1.1	33	8.1	1	.3	16	4.7
Other foreign born and foreign born not otherwise specified.....	82	18.2	63	15.5	13	3.8	39	11.4
Nativity not reported.....	4	.9	3	.7	2	.6	6	1.7
Negro.....	57	12.7	12	2.9	79	23.2	34	9.9

About one-third (32 per cent of both groups of the newsboys) were in families in which the mother helped supplement the income, excluding those who were the chief support of their families.

The chief breadwinners in the families of about one-fourth of the boys in each group were laborers in the building trades, in factories, or in transportation; or were engaged in domestic and personal service; or were peddlers. Such workers were presumably in receipt of a comparatively small or uncertain income. The proportion in domestic and personal service was more than twice that for all employed males of 20 years of age and over in Newark, whereas the proportion in professional and in clerical pursuits was only one-third of that for the male workers in the city.⁷ The great majority, however, were in families in which the chief breadwinner's occupation indicated that they probably enjoyed as much prosperity as the average wage

⁷ Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, vol. 4, Population, Occupations, pp. 1179-1181. Washington, 1923.

earner's family. One-fourth had chief breadwinners who were factory operatives, and almost one-third came from families where the heads of the household were machinists and mechanics, contractors and foremen or skilled workers in the building trades, skilled workers in factories, commercial travelers, clerks and professional workers, workers in public service, owners of businesses, and, in a few cases, factory or shop owners.

AGE OF NEWSBOYS

The Newark newsboys were younger than those in other cities surveyed by the Children's Bureau—about one-fifth were under 10 years of age and about half were under 12. Very young children were selling papers on the streets. The vacation newsboys included two 6-year-old boys and 15 who were 7 years of age; even among the group working during the school period 15 were under 8 years old. Table 36 shows the children's ages when they were interviewed. As the groups were composed largely of the same children little difference in age would be expected.

DURATION OF STREET WORK

The great majority (86 per cent) of the vacation workers had sold papers between 9 and 10 weeks, approximately the entire summer vacation. The boys who had sold while school was in session could have worked a maximum period of about six months to about nine months; that is, from early in September, when school began, to a date between the latter part of March, when the first boys were interviewed, to the close of school in June. Seventy per cent of the boys had worked at least 24 weeks while also attending school, and many had sold during the summer vacation.

No inquiry was made as to the length of time the boys had been selling newspapers or doing other street work prior to the beginning of the summer vacation in 1924.

TABLE 36.—*Age at date of interview and period in which work occurred; newspaper sellers and carriers, Newark, N. J.*

Age at date of interview	Boys under 16 years of age				Age at date of interview	Boys under 16 years of age			
	Newspaper sellers		Newspaper carriers			Newspaper sellers		Newspaper carriers	
	Number	Per cent distrib- ution	Number	Per cent distrib- ution		Number	Per cent distrib- ution	Number	Per cent distrib- ution
SCHOOL TERM					VACATION				
Total.....	467		679		Total.....	450		407	
Total reported.....	467	100.0	677	100.0	Total reported.....	450	100.0	405	100.0
6 years.....	2	.4	6	.9	6 years.....	2	.4	1	.2
7 years.....	13	2.8	18	2.7	7 years.....	15	3.3	10	2.5
8 years.....	24	5.1	13	1.9	8 years.....	20	4.4	5	1.2
9 years.....	58	12.4	30	4.4	9 years.....	50	11.1	21	5.2
10 years.....	52	11.1	67	9.9	10 years.....	57	12.7	41	10.1
11 years.....	88	18.8	95	14.0	11 years.....	75	16.7	50	12.3
12 years.....	83	17.8	127	18.8	12 years.....	84	18.7	65	16.0
13 years.....	75	16.1	151	22.3	13 years.....	80	17.8	98	24.2
14 years.....	44	9.4	123	18.2	14 years.....	40	8.9	85	21.0
15 years.....	28	6.0	47	6.9	15 years.....	27	6.0	29	7.2
Not reported.....			2		Not reported.....			2	

CONDITIONS OF WORK

Most of the Newark newsboys sold one of three daily papers. Two of these papers had four or five editions, beginning at about 11 a. m. and issued every hour or so. The other was a morning paper with a Sunday edition. One other Sunday paper coming from the press not later than 3.30 a. m. and many New York papers, both daily and Sunday, were sold on the streets. The New York papers and one of the local Sunday papers were distributed through two wholesale news dealers, but the other local papers were distributed by the newspapers themselves from their down-town offices, though some newsboys were supplied at convenient corners. All paid cash for their papers, and no returns were allowed. The boys usually bought a few papers at a time and if they sold these came back for more. They were not assigned to their locations nor supervised in any way. The busy down-town corners were well supplied with news stands, and the boys occupied the less important points or sold up and down the streets. The business arrangements between the newsboys and the dealers handling out-of-town and Sunday papers were similar. The boys called at the down-town offices for their papers, paid cash for them, and took them out to sell wherever they could.

Of the 397 newsboys included in the study who were working at the time of the interview, 275 always sold in business sections of the city, chiefly along Market Street and Broad Street and at the railroad terminals, the Tubes, and the Parkway. At these points, especially between 5 and 6 in the afternoon, when the newsboys' trade is at its peak, the traffic is at its worst, and the boys darting in and out of the traffic, as many of them did, appeared to run an unusual risk of street accidents. Twenty-seven boys sold in both business and residential districts.

Three hundred and fifty boys (88 per cent of the 397 who were working at the time of the interview) sold entirely on their own account, but 32 boys were employed by news-stand keepers or other adults, and 13 helped other boys; 1 other sold some papers for himself besides being hired by a news-stand keeper, and 1 sold for himself and helped another boy. It was not unusual to see young schoolboys busy at their down-town stands, arranging the papers and waiting on customers or even taking a few papers in hand and going out to solicit trade. This work was usually done in the late afternoon, but now and then a small boy would be seen during school hours and would explain that the "teacher was sick" and he was "helping a guy."

No special study of conditions in and around the newspaper-distributing rooms was attempted. The superintendent of a down-town boys' club and an agent of the children's aid society, both in close touch with boys of the street-working type, were unaware of any special problems arising out of conditions in the distributing rooms of the local papers, nor did they know of any cases of boys sleeping on the premises of the newspaper offices. One of the dealers reported that a good deal of penny pitching and crap shooting went on in and around the alley upon which one of the distribution rooms opened, the boys pausing for a game or two whenever they returned for a fresh supply of papers. The explanation proffered by this

dealer was that the boys had more money in their pockets than they would have if they did not sell papers, so that it was easier to indulge their taste for games of chance; and also that some boys, especially Italians, were expected to bring home a fixed amount, and if they had made less, they took a chance on making it up by gambling.

REGULARITY OF WORK

Selling papers a few days a week or now and then was not customary among the groups of newsboys included in the study. Only 19 among both the vacation newsboys and the others sold irregularly, and only 93 others in the vacation group and 101 in the other group sold on fewer than six days a week. Eleven boys in the vacation group and 18 in the other confined their selling to week-ends (that is, Saturdays or Sundays, or both). Thus three-fourths of the boys in each group of workers sold papers six or seven days a week.

HOURS OF WORK

Only 8 schoolboys sold the morning paper when school was in session, of whom 5 were on the streets selling before 7 a. m. Six of the morning newsboys also sold papers in the afternoons of school days. On Sundays papers were sold by 87 boys, of whom 51 were out selling before 8 a. m., including 7 boys who began before 6. During the summer vacation papers were sold on week-day mornings by 109 (24 per cent) of the boys, most of whom sold the mid-morning editions. Eleven reported that they began to sell before 7 o'clock; of these 5 were under 12 years of age and 2 under 10. Some of these boys went out again in the late afternoon after selling an hour or so in the morning. Sunday sellers in vacation numbered 69; 41 began their work before 8 a. m., of whom 6 began before 6 o'clock.

Almost all the boys sold in the afternoons of week days. (Table 37.) Although both during the summer and in seasons when school was in session the great majority of these boys were through selling their papers before 8 p. m., a few boys sold until a later hour. Thirty-two (7 per cent) of the vacation workers and 36 (8 per cent) of the others sold papers on the evenings of week days until at least 8 p. m., several later than 10 p. m., the hour after which children were forbidden by city ordinance to sell papers on the streets. The vacation newsboys included a Polish child of 7 who sold until 10.30 every week night and another 7-year-old boy, a fruit peddler's son, who sold papers up to midnight. On the evenings of school days, while attending school, three boys were out until 10 p. m., and one until 11. The latter, a 12-year-old Jewish boy, had sold New York papers from 9 to 11 for a month when he was stopped by the police. Two of the four boys selling until 10 or later sold for dealers.

TABLE 37.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; newspaper sellers, Newark, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Newspaper sellers under 16 years of age									
	Total		Under 10 years		10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	467		97		140		158		72	
Afternoon work.....	438		87		133		150		68	
Hour reported.....	435	100.0	85	100.0	133	100.0	149	100.0	68	100.0
Before 6 p. m.....	168	38.6	37	43.5	52	39.1	56	37.6	23	33.8
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	231	53.1	40	47.1	67	50.4	83	55.7	41	60.3
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	32	7.4	6	7.1	14	10.5	9	6.0	3	4.4
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	4	.9	2	2.4			1	.7	1	1.5
Hour not reported.....	3		2				1			
Morning work only.....	3						3			
No work on a week day other than Saturday.....	18		5		6		3		4	
Time of day not reported.....	8		5		1		2			
VACATION										
Total.....	450		87		132		164		67	
Afternoon work.....	422		71		125		161		65	
Hour reported.....	421	100.0	71	100.0	125	100.0	160	100.0	65	100.0
Before 6 p. m.....	192	45.6	30	42.3	65	52.0	67	41.9	30	46.2
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	197	46.8	34	47.9	50	40.0	81	50.6	32	49.2
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	30	7.1	5	7.0	10	8.0	12	7.5	3	4.6
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	1	.2	1	1.4						
12 p. m., and after.....	1	.2	1	1.4						
Hour not reported.....	1						1			
Morning work only.....	11		7		2		2			
No work on a week day other than Saturday.....	11		4		5				2	
Time of day not reported.....	6		5				1			

On Saturdays both in summer time and during the school year the newsboys worked later than on other nights. (Table 38.) Half the boys in each group who sold on Saturday afternoons stopped before 6; but a large proportion both of the vacation newsboys and of the others sold papers on Saturdays until between 6 and 8 p. m., and a few (10 per cent of one group and 12 per cent of the other) worked until 8 or later. These included some who worked until at least 10 p. m., among whom were several boys who stayed out until midnight or later. Some had sold all day, like an 11-year-old boy who sold from 8 in the morning until 10 at night, stopping at a lunch counter a few minutes for his meals, though even then he had his papers under his arm and an eye out for customers. Others had begun late in the afternoon or in the early evening, like a 10-year-old boy and his brother who took up their stand with their Sunday papers near the Hudson Tubes at 7 p. m., selling until midnight, summer and winter.

TABLE 38.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; newspaper sellers, Newark, N. J.*

Hours of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday	Newspaper sellers under 16 years of age									
	Total		Under 10 years		10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16	
	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total	467		97		140		158		72	
Afternoon work	345		67		107		118		53	
Hour reported	344	100.0	66	100.0	107	100.0	118	100.0	53	100.0
Before 6 p. m.	172	50.0	31	47.0	56	52.3	60	50.8	25	47.2
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.	133	38.7	27	40.9	40	37.4	46	39.0	20	37.7
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.	36	10.5	8	12.1	10	9.3	11	9.3	7	13.2
12 p. m. and after	3	.9			1	.9	1	.8	1	1.9
Hour not reported	1		1							
Morning work only	30		9		7		12		2	
No work on Saturday	83		15		25		26		17	
Time of day not reported	9		6		1		2			
VACATION										
Total	450		87		132		164		67	
Afternoon work	339	100.0	59	100.0	98	100.0	128	100.0	54	100.0
Before 6 p. m.	170	50.1	26	44.1	52	53.1	64	50.0	28	51.9
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.	136	40.1	27	45.8	33	33.7	53	41.4	23	42.6
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.	29	8.6	4	6.8	11	11.2	11	8.6	3	5.6
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.	2	.6	1	1.7	1	1.0				
12 p. m. and after	2	.6	1	1.7	1	1.0				
Morning work only	25		10		5		9		1	
No work on Saturday	81		13		29		27		12	
Time of day not reported	5		5							

Late selling, especially on Saturday nights, was usually due to the New York newspapers, the Sunday editions of which were sold on the streets of Newark on Saturday evenings. That more boys were not selling late at night was explained by one news dealer as the result of the establishment of the news stands, which, he said, could take care of the night trade. He expressed the opinion that newsboys out late at night were only begging, saying that the parkway leading to the Hudson Tubes was full of small boys at night using the old story of "my last paper" to solicit money. He also said that in order to drive a rival from the field by competition he was planning to hire 20 or 25 small boys to sell for him at night though he had to "defy the law." He was well aware of the provisions of the street-trades ordinance but asserted that they were not enforced, as the police would not cooperate in sending boys off the streets.

In vacation the boys could and did spend much more time on the streets selling papers than during the school year—51 per cent sold at least 3 hours a day and 27 per cent at least 5 hours, including 45 boys who sold papers 8 hours a day or longer. The proportion of young children, both those under 10 and those under 12, working

5 or more hours a day, or even 8 or more hours, was as large as among the boys who worked only a few hours a day. (Table 39.)

Although the boys working before or after school did not work so many hours a day as newsboys selling papers when school was not in session, nevertheless the great majority sold at least 2 hours and many sold at least 3. (Table 39.) Relatively almost as many of the boys under 12 and of the boys under 10 years of age as of the older boys worked 2 hours or longer on school days. A little group of boys, chiefly from Italian and Polish homes, sold from 5 to 6½ hours on school days, beginning immediately after school and continuing until 8.30 or 9 or later, some of them with no supper until after their return home. Two brothers, one 11, the other 15 years of age, owed their long hours to the fact that they sold both before and after school, from 6 to 8.30 in the morning and from 4 to 7 in the evening. This they had done throughout vacation and during the school year up to May, when they were interviewed.

TABLE 39.—*Number of hours of street work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; newspaper sellers, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of street work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Newspaper sellers under 16 years of age									
	Total		Under 10 years		10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	467	-----	97	-----	140	-----	158	-----	72	-----
Street work on week days.....	449	-----	92	-----	134	-----	155	-----	68	-----
Total reported.....	438	100.0	85	100.0	133	100.0	152	100.0	68	100.0
Less than 1 hour.....	28	6.4	4	4.7	5	3.8	15	9.9	4	5.9
1 hour, less than 2.....	140	32.0	31	36.5	47	35.3	42	27.6	29	29.4
2 hours, less than 3.....	162	37.0	31	36.5	45	33.8	58	38.2	28	41.1
3 hours, less than 5.....	95	21.7	16	18.8	29	21.8	35	23.0	15	22.1
5 hours, less than 8.....	13	3.0	3	3.5	7	5.3	2	1.3	1	1.5
Not reported.....	11	-----	7	-----	1	-----	3	-----	-----	-----
No street work on week days...	18	-----	5	-----	6	-----	3	-----	4	-----
VACATION										
Total.....	450	-----	87	-----	132	-----	164	-----	67	-----
Street work on week days.....	439	-----	83	-----	127	-----	164	-----	65	-----
Total reported.....	433	100.0	79	100.0	127	100.0	162	100.0	65	100.0
Less than 1 hour.....	23	5.3	5	6.3	3	2.4	9	5.6	6	9.2
1 hour, less than 2.....	92	21.2	17	21.5	27	21.3	32	19.8	16	24.6
2 hours, less than 3.....	99	22.9	21	26.6	30	23.6	36	22.2	12	18.5
3 hours, less than 5.....	104	24.0	15	19.0	29	22.8	43	26.5	17	26.2
5 hours, less than 8.....	70	16.2	13	16.5	24	18.9	24	14.8	9	13.8
8 hours, less than 10.....	33	7.6	5	6.3	11	8.7	12	7.4	5	7.7
10 hours, less than 12.....	10	2.3	3	3.8	2	1.6	5	3.1	-----	-----
12 hours and over.....	2	.5	-----	-----	1	.8	1	.6	-----	-----
Not reported.....	6	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----
No street work on week days...	11	-----	4	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	2	-----

Saturdays offered an opportunity even when school was in session for many newsboys to be on the streets long hours. Half the boys selling on Saturdays during the school year worked at least three hours, and one-third worked at least five hours. (Table 40.) Many worked eight hours or longer, from among whom the following examples were selected at random: The 10-year-old son of a Ukrainian tailor's presser sold papers from 11 a. m. to 8.30 p. m. on Saturdays, reporting that he "ate on the job" at noon and on his return home at night. A 9-year-old boy of Italian parentage began at 10 on Saturday mornings and was out until 7, taking half an hour at noon for lunch. An 11-year-old boy started at 6 and sold until noon, beginning again at 12.30 and selling until 7. Another 11-year-old boy had an 11-hour day on Saturdays during the school year, from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., though he stopped an hour at noon and again at 5. On Saturdays during vacation even more boys worked all day. (Table 40.)

TABLE 40.—Number of hours of street work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; newspaper sellers, Newark, N. J.

Number of hours of street work on a typical Saturday	Newspaper sellers under 16 years of age									
	Total		Under 10 years		10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	467	-----	97	-----	140	-----	158	-----	72	-----
Street work on Saturday.....	384	-----	82	-----	115	-----	132	-----	55	-----
Total reported.....	374	100.0	75	100.0	114	100.0	130	100.0	55	100.0
Less than 1 hour.....	32	8.6	4	5.3	6	5.3	18	13.8	4	7.3
1 hour, less than 2.....	86	23.0	15	20.0	24	21.1	31	23.8	16	29.1
2 hours, less than 3.....	72	19.3	19	25.3	26	22.8	17	13.1	10	18.2
3 hours, less than 5.....	60	16.0	14	18.7	23	20.2	16	12.3	7	12.7
5 hours, less than 8.....	62	16.6	12	16.0	16	14.0	25	19.2	9	16.4
8 hours, less than 10.....	47	12.6	7	9.3	16	14.0	19	14.6	5	9.1
10 hours, less than 12.....	9	2.4	2	2.7	2	1.8	2	1.5	3	5.5
12 hours and over.....	6	1.6	2	2.7	1	.9	2	1.5	1	1.8
Not reported.....	10	-----	7	-----	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----
No street work on Saturday.....	83	-----	15	-----	25	-----	26	-----	17	-----
VACATION										
Total.....	450	-----	87	-----	132	-----	164	-----	67	-----
Street work on Saturday.....	309	-----	74	-----	103	-----	137	-----	55	-----
Total reported.....	364	100.0	69	100.0	103	100.0	137	100.0	55	100.0
Less than 1 hour.....	25	6.9	3	4.3	5	4.9	11	8.0	6	10.9
1 hour, less than 2.....	62	17.0	8	11.6	15	14.6	27	19.7	12	21.8
2 hours, less than 3.....	53	14.6	14	20.3	17	16.5	15	10.9	7	12.7
3 hours, less than 5.....	75	20.6	17	24.6	23	22.3	25	18.2	10	18.2
5 hours, less than 8.....	79	21.7	17	24.6	20	19.4	32	23.4	10	18.2
8 hours, less than 10.....	50	13.7	7	10.1	16	15.5	21	15.3	6	10.9
10 hours, less than 12.....	13	3.6	3	4.3	3	2.9	4	2.9	3	5.5
12 hours and over.....	7	1.9	-----	-----	4	3.9	2	1.5	1	1.8
Not reported.....	5	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
No street work on Saturday.....	81	-----	13	-----	29	-----	27	-----	12	-----

Many of the boys sold papers on Sundays—69 during the vacation and 87 during the school year. Sunday hours also were very long. Many of them began early and sold throughout the morning or until the early afternoon; a few sold all day. The great majority both of vacation workers and of other newsboys selling on Sunday sold at least 2 hours, and 42 per cent of the vacation group and 31 per cent of the others worked at least 3 hours, 28 per cent of the vacation group and 14 per cent of the other working at least 5 hours. Five of the vacation newsboys sold papers at least 8 hours on Sundays. The Sunday newsboys were of about the same ages as the boys who sold during the week.

As by far the larger number of the boys sold papers every day or every day except Sunday, these long daily hours resulted in a working week that was as long in some cases as that of full-time workers. (Table 41.) Among the vacation newsboys 295 (70 per cent) worked at least 12 hours a week, 141 (33 per cent) at least 24 hours, and 48 (11 per cent) at least 44 hours, almost all of the last working 48 hours or longer. A working week of 54 hours was not uncommon. The longest hours of paper selling in vacation (77 a week) were reported by the 12-year-old son of a proprietor of a shoe-shining parlor, an Italian; the boy sold papers every week day from 8 to 12 a. m. and from 12.30 to 8.30 p. m., and on Sundays from 8 to 1 at a news stand; in addition he worked on Sunday afternoon more than 6 hours shining shoes at his father's establishment. He said that he was allowed to keep his tips from both jobs but was required to hand over the rest of his earnings to his father. Several other boys reported 71 or 72 hours of work a week. A 9-year-old child and a boy of 13 sold papers for their brother, who kept a news stand near a railroad terminal; they worked from 6 a. m. until 6 p. m. every week day in vacation, having 10 minutes off for lunch. The younger boy said that his brother gave him 25 cents a week for his work. Another newsboy, a child of 11, sold papers from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. every day except Sunday when school was not in session, taking no regular periods for meals. He said he was obliged to sell papers as the family was one of 11 and his father, a janitor, made little money; a brother, the only one of working age, never had steady work; and a sister who had gone to work had become ill and had had to stop. This boy had been in the last half of the fourth grade (only slightly below the normal grade for his age) for three semesters and ventured the opinion that he could do better in school if he had more time to study. Even during the school year he worked 28 hours a week selling papers. These are accounts of boys working the longest hours, but their number could be multiplied many times over among those representing only slightly less extreme conditions.

TABLE 41.—*Number of hours of street work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period; newspaper sellers, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of street work during a typical week	Newspaper sellers under 16 years of age									
	Total		Under 10 years		10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	467		97		140		158		72	
Total reported.....	437	100.0	83	100.0	131	100.0	151	100.0	72	100.0
Less than 4 hours.....	22	5.0	5	6.0	7	5.3	7	4.6	3	4.2
4 hours, less than 12.....	168	38.4	28	33.7	50	38.2	60	39.7	30	41.7
12 hours, less than 20.....	158	36.2	33	39.8	48	36.6	50	33.1	27	37.5
20 hours, less than 28.....	63	14.4	10	12.0	16	12.2	28	18.5	9	12.5
28 hours, less than 36.....	20	4.6	5	6.0	7	5.3	5	3.3	3	4.2
36 hours, less than 44.....	6	1.4	2	2.4	3	2.3	1	.7		
Not reported.....	30		14		9		7			
VACATION										
Total.....	450		87		132		164		67	
Total reported.....	425	100.0	79	100.0	124	100.0	155	100.0	67	100.0
Less than 4 hours.....	16	3.8	4	5.1	4	3.2	5	3.2	3	4.5
4 hours, less than 12.....	114	26.8	17	21.5	34	27.4	41	26.5	22	32.8
12 hours, less than 20.....	124	29.2	30	38.0	39	31.5	40	25.8	15	22.4
20 hours, less than 28.....	66	15.5	8	10.1	17	13.7	28	18.1	13	19.4
28 hours, less than 36.....	32	7.5	8	10.1	7	5.6	14	9.0	3	4.5
36 hours, less than 44.....	25	5.9	3	3.8	9	7.3	9	5.8	4	6.0
44 hours, less than 48.....	4	.9	1	1.3	1	.8	1	.6	1	1.5
48 hours and over.....	44	10.4	8	10.1	13	10.5	17	11.0	6	9.0
Not reported.....	25		8		8		9			

Those who spent 24 hours or more a week selling papers, and even those who worked 44 hours or longer, were almost as young as those who worked fewer hours.

Boys who had to confine their selling to such time as they had before and after school could not put in so many hours a week at the work, but it may be assumed that they worked under a greater strain than during vacation. Moreover, even moderately long hours of newspaper selling combined with the 25 hours or more of school work made an excessively long week. Two hundred and forty-seven (57 per cent) of those selling papers during the school year worked at least 12 hours, and 52 (12 per cent) at least 24 hours, several reporting 40 to 42¾ hours of work a week. A somewhat larger proportion of the newsboys working at least 12 hours a week than of those working less than 12 hours were under 10, though about the same proportion were under 12.

EARNINGS

The profit in the local papers was 1 cent for dailies and 1½ or 2 cents for Sunday editions. New York papers netted a little more. The median earnings of the newsboys were between \$2 and \$3 a week. The newsboys working during vacation made only a little more than those who sold papers during the school year—in the vacation group

13 per cent, and in the other 14 per cent, made less than \$1; in the one group 53 per cent and in the other 62 per cent made less than \$3; and 19 per cent and 13 per cent made \$5 or more. (Table 42.)

TABLE 42.—*Earnings during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period; newspaper sellers, Newark, N. J.*

Earnings during a typical week	Newspaper sellers under 16 years of age									
	Total		Under 10 years		10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	467		97		140		158		72	
Total reported.....	446	100.0	86	100.0	138	100.0	150	100.0	72	100.0
Less than \$0.25.....	4	.9	3	3.5	1	.7				
\$0.25, less than \$0.50.....	10	2.2	5	5.8	4	2.9			1	1.4
\$0.50, less than \$1.....	50	11.2	20	23.3	16	11.6	12	8.0	2	2.8
\$1, less than \$2.....	130	29.1	30	34.9	54	39.1	37	24.7	9	12.5
\$2, less than \$3.....	81	18.2	8	9.3	24	17.4	30	20.0	19	26.4
\$3, less than \$4.....	70	15.7	9	10.5	19	13.8	31	20.7	11	15.3
\$4, less than \$5.....	40	9.0	2	2.3	4	2.9	22	14.7	12	16.7
\$5, less than \$6.....	27	6.1	3	3.5	10	7.2	10	6.7	4	5.6
\$6, less than \$8.....	14	3.1	2	2.3	3	2.2	2	1.3	7	9.7
\$8 and over.....	15	3.4			2	1.4	6	4.0	7	9.7
No earnings and no cash earnings.....	5	1.1	4	4.7	1	.7				
Not reported.....	21		11		2		8			
VACATION										
Total.....	450		87		132		164		67	
Total reported.....	427	100.0	75	100.0	128	100.0	157	100.0	67	100.0
Less than \$0.25.....	4	.9	3	4.0	1	.8				
\$0.25, less than \$0.50.....	11	2.6	4	5.3	3	2.3	3	1.9	1	1.5
\$0.50, less than \$1.....	41	9.6	16	21.3	15	11.7	9	5.7	1	1.5
\$1, less than \$2.....	95	22.2	21	28.0	37	28.9	28	17.8	9	13.4
\$2, less than \$3.....	77	18.0	10	13.3	24	18.8	27	17.2	16	23.9
\$3, less than \$4.....	71	16.6	5	6.7	18	14.1	39	24.8	9	13.4
\$4, less than \$5.....	38	8.9	3	4.0	10	7.8	19	12.1	6	9.0
\$5, less than \$6.....	39	9.1	5	6.7	10	7.8	15	9.6	9	13.4
\$6, less than \$8.....	22	5.2	3	4.0	4	3.1	9	5.7	6	9.0
\$8 and over.....	22	5.2	1	1.3	5	3.9	6	3.8	10	14.9
No earnings and no cash earnings.....	7	1.6	4	5.3	1	.8	2	1.3		
Not reported.....	23		12				7			

In view of the much longer hours of the newsboys working during vacation the similarity between their earnings and those of the boys working only before and after school and on Saturdays during the school year is surprising. The demand for the mid-morning and mid-afternoon editions of the newspapers, which were sold by the boys during vacation, possibly was not so great as the demand for the late-afternoon and early-evening editions that schoolboys generally sold, so that the schoolboy's business was brisker during his relatively few hours than that of the boy who was on the streets selling a large part of the long vacation days.

Nevertheless, within each group the longer the hours per week the larger the earnings. Thus, among vacation newsboys the proportion

making less than \$1 was 18 per cent for those who worked under 12 hours, 12 per cent for those who worked between 12 and 24 hours, and 5 per cent for those working at least 24 hours; the proportion making less than \$3 was 64 per cent, 54 per cent, and 40 per cent, respectively; and the proportion making \$5 or more was only 9 per cent for the group working the smallest number of hours but 21 and 30 per cent for the other groups. Among the boys selling papers during the school period, 21 per cent of those working less than 12 hours, but only 6 per cent of those working 12 hours or more, made less than \$1 a week; 76 and 49 per cent, respectively, made less than \$3; and 5 and 20 per cent, respectively, made \$5 or more.

The older boys were apparently much more successful in selling papers than the younger. Of the children under 10 years, 31 per cent made less than \$1, but only 23 per cent made \$3 or more and only 12 per cent made as much as \$5; and of those between 10 and 12 years of age, 15 per cent made less than \$1, but only 37 per cent made as much as \$3 and only 15 per cent as much as \$5; whereas among 12 and 13 year old boys only 8 per cent made less than \$1, but 56 per cent made at least \$3 and 19 per cent at least \$5, and among boys of 14 or 15 only 3 per cent made less than \$1 but 60 per cent made at least \$3 and 37 per cent at least \$5.

A few newsboys were not paid for their work. Several of these worked for older brothers, apparently as a family enterprise; two boys of 6 and 7 worked half an hour a day in return for a paper, one of them for "the funny papers."

The amount of the earnings reported included tips if the boy ordinarily received them, but specific information in regard to tips was not obtained.

NEWSBOYS IN SCHOOL

School records were not obtained for the Newark newsboys. The only information obtained bearing on the success or lack of success of these boys in school is on their ages in relation to their grades.

Few were high-school students—5 of those working during the school term and 6 of those working during vacation. About two-thirds (65 per cent) of the boys working during vacation and about the same proportion (67 per cent) of those working during the school period had reached at most only the fifth grade.

Their progress in school, as indicated by age for grade, had been no slower than the average. Among the boys between 8 and 16 years of age who had sold papers during vacation, 32 per cent of those of native white parentage, 39 per cent of those of foreign parentage, and 60 per cent of the negro boys were overage or retarded. (See footnote 4, p. 1.) Among boys working during the school year these percentages were 26, 41, and 58. As the vacation newsboys and those who had sold during the school period were largely the same group, a comparison of their retardation rates has no significance. As only 71 had worked only in vacation the number was too small to permit a comparison between the rate of retardation of the boys of different race and nationality among them and that of boys whose time, energy, and attention were diverted from school work to outside interests. However, even the newsboys who worked during the school period were apparently no more retarded than other Newark school children of their ages. Of the public-school enrollment in the

fall of 1926, 8 to 15 years of age, inclusive, 35 per cent⁸ were below normal grades compared with 41 per cent of the newspaper sellers, the difference in favor of the school enrollment being more than accounted for, probably, by the larger proportion among the newspaper sellers of negro boys whose retardation was very high.

When an excessive number of hours a week were spent in selling papers the boys' school progress was less satisfactory than when fewer hours had been given to such work; 40 per cent of the boys selling less than 12 hours, 38 per cent of those selling between 12 and 24 hours, and 62 per cent of those selling 24 hours or longer were retarded in school. Fourteen per cent of the newsboys working less than 12 hours, 20 per cent of those working between 12 and 24 hours, and 36 per cent of those selling at least 24 hours were two years or more retarded. The group working at least 24 hours contained a somewhat larger proportion of boys with foreign-born fathers (who were more retarded than boys with native white fathers) than the groups working fewer hours, but it contained a smaller proportion of negro boys (who were even more retarded than those of foreign parentage). Negroes and boys with foreign-born fathers together comprised a slightly smaller proportion of the number who had worked at least 24 hours than of the number who had worked between 12 and 24 hours, and the percentage of retardation was least for the latter group. These facts seem to point to the conclusion that the conspicuously larger amount of retardation among the newsboys who spent most time on the streets can not be accounted for by the greater amount of retardation among children of foreign-born and negro fathers. Neither can it be accounted for by the age of the boys, for the group working 24 hours or longer contained proportionately almost as many younger boys as the groups working shorter hours. The number of hours spent in street work during the year in which the study was made could not have affected the newsboys' progress in school, of course, unless they represented a similar situation in the past. How long the Newark newsboys had worked and what their hours of work had been in previous years are not known. In all the other cities in which the Children's Bureau made studies of newsboys the majority had sold papers long enough to have influenced at least one of their school promotions, and no reason exists for supposing that the hours of work that were typical for an individual at the time of the inquiry were not typical of his newspaper-selling career in general.

NEWSPAPER CARRIERS

Six hundred and seventeen boys had carried papers during the school year, of whom 517 had routes when they were interviewed.⁹ During the summer vacation of 1924, 407 boys had carried papers. Forty-three of the carriers included in the study had worked only in vacation.

⁸ Compiled from figures furnished by the superintendent of the Newark public schools. Figures by sex, or by race or nativity of father, were not available.

⁹ Ten girls reported that they had had newspaper routes during the school year, of whom 8 had had routes during vacation also, and 1 girl had had a route only during vacation. Of these 11 girls, 1 was 7, 1 was 8, 2 were 10, 2 were 11, 3 were 12, 1 was 13, and 1 was 15 years of age. All except 2, who were of native white parentage, had foreign-born fathers. All except 1 carried the newspapers every day, spending in all except 1 instance less than 12 hours a week on the work. An 8-year-old girl helping her mother who had a newspaper route reported 13¼ hours of work a week. The girls are not included in the tabulations of carriers.

RACE AND NATIONALITY OF FATHERS

In race and nationality the carriers were fairly representative of the general population. The great majority in each group (that is, vacation carriers and carriers working during the school term) had foreign-born fathers, proportions very similar to that of all the inhabitants of Newark who had at least one foreign-born parent or were themselves of foreign birth.¹⁰ The proportion who were negroes was nearly the same as for the entire city. Although the greater number of the carriers from immigrant families were Italian, like the newspaper sellers of Newark, almost as many were Jewish, chiefly Russian.¹⁰ (Table 35, p. 82.)

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FAMILIES

Newspaper carriers' families were on a higher social and economic plane than those of the newsboys, judging by the information available. (See p. 81.)

Forty-three (11 per cent) of the vacation workers and 64 (9 per cent) of the other carriers were in fatherless or widowed homes. Nineteen (5 per cent) of the vacation group and 30 (4 per cent) of the other were in families supported by mothers, relatively only about half as many as the newsboys whose families were dependent on the mother for their livelihood. Not counting those whose mothers were the chief breadwinners in their families, however, almost as large a proportion of the carriers as of sellers (one-fourth in each group of carriers) had mothers who added to the family income by gainful employment.

The chief breadwinners' occupations also indicate that the carriers came from homes which were more stable financially than those of the newsboys. The proportion whose fathers or other chief breadwinners were laborers in the building trades, in transportation, or in factories; or who were peddlers or servants or others in domestic and personal service was only 10 per cent for one group and 12 per cent for the other, compared with about one-fourth of the street sellers. Those in domestic and personal service, despite the inclusion of mothers who earned the family living by domestic work, was about the same as for all male workers of 20 years or over in the city, and about half that for the newspaper sellers. Although the number whose chief breadwinners were in the professions or had clerical occupations was only about half that for all male workers 20 and over¹¹ it was relatively much larger than the number of street sellers from such homes. The proportion with chief breadwinners who were factory operatives was smaller than that among newspaper sellers, whereas the proportion who were machinists and mechanics, contractors, foremen or skilled workers in the building trades, skilled workers in factories, owners of businesses, commercial travelers, clerks, or professional men was more than two-fifths compared with nearly three-tenths of the newspaper sellers. Compared with the city as a whole the preponderance in trade was noticeable, many of the carriers coming from the families of men, largely Jewish, who kept small neighborhood stores or operated modest business concerns of one kind or another.

¹⁰ Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, vol. 2, Population, p. 56.

¹¹ Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, vol. 4, Population, Occupations, pp. 1179-1181.

AGE OF CARRIERS

The city ordinance relating to newsboys did not affect carriers. The provisions of the State child labor law relating to vacation work and work outside school hours were not applied, though strictly speaking, applicable to newspaper carriers if they were employed by others, as by far the greater number of Newark carriers were. Thus, no minimum-age provision was in force. The carriers, however, were older than the newsboys. The largest number were 12 or 13 years of age, but one-fourth were 14 or 15. A small number were under 10, some only 6 or 7. (Table 36, p. 83.)

DURATION OF STREET WORK

The great majority (77 per cent) of the vacation carriers had worked between 9 and 10 weeks; that is, approximately throughout the summer vacation. Fifty-four per cent of the others had worked at least 24 weeks during the school term; all were interviewed at a time when they could have worked at least as long as that.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

In Newark the newspaper routes of all the principal papers were managed by news dealers, so that boy carriers had no direct connection with the newspaper offices. The dealers made their own business arrangements with the carriers, generally hiring them at a regular wage. The carriers did not make collections, nor were they responsible for building up routes, though at least one newspaper offered prizes and premiums for new customers. The carrier obtained the papers from the dealer for whom he worked, or, especially in outlying routes, the papers were delivered to him.

Of the 517 carriers with routes at the time of the interview with the Children's Bureau agent 467 (90 per cent) were hired by dealers, 46 (9 per cent) helped other boys, and 1 was not only hired by a dealer but also helped another boy. Only 3 had so-called independent routes; that is, they had acquired their own customers, bought their papers at the down-town offices, like the newsboys, and made their own collections.

As in most cities, the great majority (92 per cent) of the carriers had residential routes, but a few (6 per cent) delivered papers at offices and stores in business sections of the city, and a few in both residential and business districts.

REGULARITY OF WORK

Almost all the carriers, whether they worked during vacation or during the school year, delivered their papers six or seven days a week. Thirteen of the 407 vacation carriers and 30 of the 649 others worked fewer than six days or irregularly, substituting for other boys or acting as helpers.

HOURS OF WORK

Many carriers, while school was in session as well as during the summer, had morning work; 79 of the 407 vacation carriers and 115 of the 679 others delivered a daily morning paper. These were older boys than the carriers of afternoon papers, though 25 per cent of the vacation group and 19 per cent of the group carrying papers before school were under 12 years of age, 9 per cent and 3 per cent,

respectively, being under 10. During vacation 48 of the 79 with morning-paper routes began work before 7 o'clock (generally around 6 or 6.30), but a few began at 5 or 5.30 or, in the case of a 13-year-old boy, at 4.30; of these 48 boys 8 were under 12 and 3 under 10. Of the 115 boys who delivered morning papers before going to school, 77 began their work before 7 a. m.

A surprisingly large number of boys—67 (16 per cent) of those carrying in vacation and 99 (15 per cent) of those with routes during the school year—delivered papers both morning and afternoon. These unusually large proportions are easily understood when it is remembered that most of the Newark carriers were hired by news dealers handling several papers, so that the opportunity, if not the obligation, to carry both a morning and an afternoon route was more common than where a boy worked directly for one newspaper.

Two hundred and eighty-eight of the vacation group and 460 of the other carried papers on Sunday mornings. The great majority began work before 8 a. m., some before 6.

TABLE 43.—*Number of hours of street work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; newspaper carriers, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of street work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Newspaper carriers under 16 years of age										Age not re- ported ¹
	Total		Under 10 years		10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16		
	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution ¹	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution	
SCHOOL TERM											
Total.....	679	-----	67	-----	162	-----	278	-----	170	-----	2
Street work on week days.....	668	-----	66	-----	158	-----	273	-----	169	-----	2
Total reported.....	666	100.0	65	100.0	157	100.0	273	100.0	169	100.0	2
Less than 1 hour.....	202	30.3	18	27.7	46	29.3	90	33.0	47	27.8	1
1 hour, less than 2.....	346	52.0	34	52.3	81	51.6	134	49.1	96	56.8	1
2 hours, less than 3.....	93	14.0	8	12.3	24	15.3	42	15.4	19	11.2	-----
3 hours, less than 5.....	23	3.5	4	6.2	6	3.8	7	2.6	6	3.6	-----
5 hours, less than 8.....	2	.3	1	1.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	.6	-----
Not reported.....	2	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
No street work on week days.....	11	-----	1	-----	4	-----	5	-----	1	-----	-----
VACATION											
Total.....	407	-----	37	-----	91	-----	163	-----	114	-----	2
Street work on week days.....	404	-----	37	-----	88	-----	163	-----	114	-----	2
Total reported.....	403	100.0	36	-----	88	100.0	163	100.0	114	100.0	2
Less than 1 hour.....	121	30.0	9	-----	28	31.8	53	32.5	30	26.3	1
1 hour, less than 2.....	190	47.1	16	-----	38	43.2	70	42.9	65	57.0	1
2 hours, less than 3.....	67	16.6	5	-----	16	18.2	31	19.0	15	13.2	-----
3 hours, less than 5.....	20	5.0	4	-----	5	5.7	8	4.9	3	2.6	-----
5 hours, less than 8.....	5	1.2	2	-----	1	1.1	1	.6	1	.9	-----
Not reported.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
No street work on week days.....	3	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

Almost all the boys in each group carried afternoon papers. The great majority (80 per cent of each group) were through carrying their papers before 6 p. m. Saturday hours were no later than those of other days. The few boys who worked on their routes until 8 worked under special circumstances, as, for example, not beginning to deliver the papers to their customers until after the ordinary dinner hour in the evening.

A route usually required only an hour or a little more each day. (Table 43.) About one-fourth of the vacation carriers spent as much as two hours a day on their routes, and a somewhat smaller number of those working during the school year reported two hours or more on week days. On Sundays the routes took much longer; 42 per cent of the 288 vacation carriers and 37 per cent of the 460 boys working during the school term who carried Sunday papers worked at least two hours, and 17 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively, worked three hours or longer. A number of carriers had to spend five hours or longer on their Sunday routes, beginning usually about 6 a. m. For each group the median number of hours of work a week was between 4 and 8. However, 27 per cent of the vacation carriers and 21 per cent of the others worked at least 12 hours a week, and a few worked 24 hours or longer. They were chiefly carriers who had both morning and afternoon routes.

EARNINGS

As a rule the carriers earned much less than the newsboys. The dealers generally paid \$1 or \$1.25 for routes of 40 or 50 papers. Four-fifths of the carriers in each group earned less than \$3 a week, and the median earnings were between \$1 and \$2. Many of the children under 10 and also those under 12 made less than \$1 a week helping an older boy; and 31 of the vacation carriers and 52 of the boys with routes during the school term received no cash payment for their work, but helped brothers or friends for treats, an extra newspaper, or "for fun." Excluding boys under 12, the median earnings for carriers were between \$3 and \$4 a week. A few carriers made as much as \$5 a week. (Table 44.)

CARRIERS IN SCHOOL

A number of the boys carrying papers—33 of those working before or after school and 29 of those working during vacation—were high-school boys. The great majority were in the grades, however, the median grade for each group being the sixth.

The amount of retardation for carriers was small compared with that for the street sellers or even with the average for all Newark schoolboys. Among vacation carriers between 8 and 16 years of age (see footnote 4, p. 1) 22 per cent of the boys of native white parentage and 17 per cent of those of foreign parentage, and among the other carriers, 18 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, were overage for their grades; that is, were retarded. So few negro boys carried papers that a reliable percentage of retardation can not be found for negro carriers, but 5 of the 10 working during vacations and 16 of the 23 working during the school term were retarded.

TABLE 44.—*Earnings during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period; newspaper carriers, Newark, N. J.*

Earnings during a typical week	Newspaper carriers under 16 years of age										Age not reported ¹
	Total		Under 10 years		10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16		
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution ¹	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	
SCHOOL TERM											
Total.....	679		67		162		278		170		2
Total reported.....	672	100.0	64	100.0	161	100.0	275	100.0	170	100.0	2
Less than \$0.25.....	7	1.0	2	3.1	3	1.9	2	.7			
\$0.25, less than \$0.50.....	23	3.4	5	7.8	10	6.2	7	2.5	1	.6	
\$0.50, less than \$1.....	74	11.0	7	10.9	30	18.6	32	11.6	5	2.9	
\$1, less than \$2.....	304	45.2	22	34.4	71	44.1	137	49.8	73	42.9	1
\$2, less than \$3.....	151	22.5	7	10.9	26	16.1	64	23.3	53	31.2	1
\$3, less than \$4.....	42	6.3	1	1.6	3	1.9	15	5.5	23	13.5	
\$4, less than \$5.....	12	1.8	2	3.1	1	.6	4	1.5	5	2.9	
\$5, less than \$6.....	2	.3			1	.6			1	.6	
\$6, less than \$8.....	5	.7	1	1.6					4	2.4	
No earnings and no cash earnings.....	52	7.7	17	26.6	16	9.9	14	5.1	5	2.9	
Not reported.....	7		3		1		3				
VACATION											
Total.....	407		37		91		163		114		2
Total reported.....	403	100.0	36		90	100.0	161	100.0	114	100.0	2
Less than \$0.25.....	3	.7	3				1				
\$0.25, less than \$0.50.....	11	2.7	3		7	7.8	1	.6			
\$0.50, less than \$1.....	46	11.4	6		26	28.9	10	6.2	4	3.5	
\$1, less than \$2.....	174	43.2	7		33	36.7	83	51.6	49	43.0	2
\$2, less than \$3.....	94	23.3	5		13	14.4	44	27.3	32	28.1	
\$3, less than \$4.....	29	7.2	3		4	4.4	8	5.0	14	12.3	
\$4, less than \$5.....	10	2.5					3	1.9	7	6.1	
\$5, less than \$6.....	1	.2							1	.9	
\$6, less than \$8.....	3	.7							3	2.6	
\$8 and over.....	1	.2					1	.6			
No earnings and no cash earnings.....	31	7.7	9		7	7.8	11	6.8	4	3.5	
Not reported.....	4		1		1		2				

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.**BOOTBLACKS**

Almost as many itinerant bootblacks as newsboys worked on the streets of Newark. Included in the study were 340 bootblacks who had worked during vacation and 387 who worked during the school year. Four hundred boys were working as bootblacks at the time of the inquiry, though 13 of them had had another more important street job at some time during the school year, so that they were not classified as bootblacks working during the school period. Twenty of the bootblacks included in the study had worked only during the summer vacation.

RACE AND NATIONALITY OF FATHERS

Few of the bootblacks were of native white parentage—13 (4 per cent) of the vacation workers and 19 (5 per cent) of the others. The

great majority (almost three-fourths) were the children of immigrants, almost all of whom were Italians, and many (about one-fourth) were Negro boys. (Table 35, p. 82.)

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FAMILIES

So far as the information obtained (see p. —) would indicate the bootblacks generally came from homes in which the fathers endeavored to support their families but were employed in low-paid occupations.

The proportion that might have been blacking boots to help support widowed families was even smaller than among newsboys, for only 13 per cent of each group came from homes in which there was no father, not even a stepfather or a foster father acting as the chief breadwinner, and only 6 per cent of the vacation workers and 5 per cent of the others were in families in which the mother was the main support. The fact that many of the mothers, even in families having fathers, were employed, however, probably indicates that the chief breadwinner's wages were too small for family needs. One-third of the bootblacks in each group, exclusive of those in families supported by mothers, had mothers who were gainfully employed. Many of these were in domestic and personal service, but many worked at home on factory goods.

One-third of the bootblacks had fathers who were laborers in the building trades, in factories, or in transportation services, or who were servants or others in domestic and personal service or were peddlers. The proportion with fathers or other chief breadwinners in domestic and personal service was more than twice as large as that of all male workers aged 20 or more in the city.¹² About one-fourth of the fathers were factory operatives. Few of the bootblacks, unlike the newsboys, had fathers with small businesses of their own; the proportion with fathers in trade was only half that for the whole city.¹³ The proportion with chief breadwinners who were contractors, foremen, or skilled workmen in the building trades, machinists or mechanics, factory owners or skilled workers in factories, dealers, commercial travelers, clerks, or professional men (including an Italian lawyer and a negro minister) was only about one-fifth compared with two-fifths of the carriers and one-third of the newspaper sellers.

AGE OF BOOTBLACKS

Bootblacks were a little younger than newsboys, but the difference was not great. Almost as many were under 10 years of age as were 14 or 15. A few were only 7. The majority were at least 12, but 42 per cent of the vacation workers and 43 per cent of the others were less than 12 years old. (Table 45.)

DURATION OF STREET WORK

Almost all the boys bootblacking during vacation had worked throughout the summer; 308 of the 340 reported working between 9 and 10 weeks. Seventy-six and one-tenth per cent of the bootblacks had worked at least 24 weeks while also attending school, all of them having been interviewed sufficiently late in the school year to have worked at least as long as that.

¹² Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, vol. 4, Population, Occupations, pp. 1179-1181.

¹³ *Idem.*

CONDITIONS OF WORK

Bootblacks as a rule were in business for themselves, but a few (37 of the 400 at work at the time of the inquiry) were hired, more often than not by fathers, brothers, or other relatives, but in some cases, even among children under 10 or 12, by others than relatives; several helped other boys. Almost all worked in the business districts of the city, but 36 reported that they carried on their business in residential sections of the city, in front of their homes, outside clubs, etc., and 6 that they sometimes did so.

REGULARITY OF WORK

During vacation the majority (61 per cent) of the boys worked every day, or every day except Sunday, and even when attending school many boys (40 per cent) worked six or seven days. In the summer time 26 per cent and during the school year 46 per cent of the boys did bootblacking only on Saturdays and Sundays, or in most cases both Saturdays and Sundays. One-half of the boys working as bootblacks when they were interviewed, said they worked only week-ends. Only a few boys (31 of the vacation workers and 34 of the others) did bootblacking so irregularly that they were unable to say how many days a week they worked.

During the school year 51 per cent of the boys said that they went out to shine shoes fewer than six days a week. Those who worked every day, or every day except Sunday, during the school year, were a little younger than those working fewer days a week.

HOURS OF WORK

In the summer many of the bootblacks (146 of the 340 vacation workers) worked during the forenoon, and most of these continued to work a large part of the day. When they were obliged to go to school, however, their work was confined to the late afternoon. Only two boys, one 10 years old, the other 15, reported any morning work during the school year; both began at 7 a. m. They also blacked boots after school. Several boys working in vacation or on Sundays said that they were on the streets shining shoes before 7 a. m., but early-morning work was not a problem.

On both Saturdays and other days half the vacation workers quit work before 6 p. m., and a large proportion stopped between 6 and 8. (Tables 45 and 46.) But 52 (18 per cent) on Saturday nights and 31 (14 per cent) on other nights were bootblacking until between 8 and 10. On summer evenings during the week several boys and on Saturdays a few more stayed out seeking patrons until 10 at least. Often the little boys were out late on Saturday nights.

The 197 boys who blacked boots after school worked later than bootblacks in the summer, except those of the summer workers who worked Saturday nights. (Table 45.) Thirty-two per cent stopped before 6 p. m., 49 per cent worked until between 6 and 8, and 19 per cent until between 8 and 10. A 14-year-old negro boy was out until 10 every week day and 9 on Sundays. Saturday hours for stopping were nearly the same as on Saturdays in vacation. Sixty-seven boys worked until 8 p. m. or later on Saturdays during the school year.

Unlike the Saturday night bootblacks during vacation, these boys were not primarily the younger ones but were of about the same ages as the entire group.

TABLE 45.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; bootblacks, Newark, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Bootblacks under 16 years of age								
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16 ¹	Age not reported ¹
	Number	Per cent distribution		Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution		
SCHOOL TERM									
Total.....	387	-----	46	119	-----	168	-----	50	4
Afternoon work.....	197	-----	33	62	-----	82	-----	17	3
Hour reported.....	195	100.0	31	62	100.0	82	100.0	17	3
Before 6 p. m.....	62	31.8	14	22	35.5	26	31.7	-----	-----
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	96	49.2	11	27	43.5	44	53.7	11	3
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	36	18.5	6	13	21.0	12	14.6	5	-----
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	1	.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Hour not reported.....	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
No work on a week day other than Saturday.....	178	-----	12	51	-----	84	-----	30	1
Time of day not reported.....	12	-----	1	6	-----	2	-----	3	-----
VACATION									
Total.....	340	-----	41	102	-----	137	-----	56	4
Afternoon work.....	222	-----	29	64	-----	87	-----	39	3
Hour reported.....	220	100.0	29	63	100.0	86	100.0	39	3
Before 6 p. m.....	111	50.5	15	37	58.7	39	45.3	18	2
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	75	34.1	10	14	22.2	37	43.0	13	1
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	31	14.1	3	11	17.5	10	11.6	7	-----
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	3	1.4	1	1	1.6	-----	-----	1	-----
Hour not reported.....	2	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Morning work only.....	11	-----	2	6	-----	3	-----	-----	-----
No work on a week day other than Saturday.....	90	-----	5	25	-----	44	-----	15	1
Time of day not reported.....	17	-----	5	7	-----	3	-----	2	-----

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

TABLE 46.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; bootblacks, Newark, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday	Bootblacks under 16 years of age									
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16		Age not re-ported ¹
	Num-ber	Per cent distri-bution		Num-ber	Per cent distri-bution	Num-ber	Per cent distri-bution	Num-ber	Per cent distri-bution ¹	
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	387		46	119		158		50		4
Afternoon work.....	328		33	102		148		41		4
Hour reported.....	326	100.0	31	102	100.0	148	100.0	41		4
Before 6 p. m.....	169	51.8	13	56	54.9	80	54.1	18		2
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	90	27.6	12	24	23.5	43	29.1	10		1
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	57	17.5	6	18	17.6	20	13.5	12		1
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	10	3.1		4	3.9	5	3.4	1		
Hour not reported.....	2		2							
Morning work only.....	19		3	5		9		2		
No work on Saturday.....	25		7	6		8		4		
Time of day not reported.....	15		3	6		3		3		
VACATION										
Total.....	340		41	102		137		56		4
Afternoon work.....	285		27	83		120		51		4
Hour reported.....	284	100.0	27	83	100.0	119	100.0	51	100.0	4
Before 6 p. m.....	149	52.5	13	46	55.4	63	52.9	25	49.0	2
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	75	26.4	8	18	21.7	38	31.9	10	19.6	1
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	52	18.3	6	17	20.5	14	11.8	14	27.5	1
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	8	2.8		2	2.4	4	3.4	2	3.9	
Hour not reported.....	1					1				
Morning work only.....	14		3	7		4				
No work on Saturday.....	21		6	4		9		2		
Time of day not reported.....	20		5	8		4		3		

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

Almost all the boys (91 per cent) shining shoes in vacation worked at least two hours a day during the week, the majority (60 per cent) at least five hours. (Table 47.) On Saturdays almost all (95 per cent) worked at least three hours, and almost half (47 per cent) worked at least eight hours. (Table 48.) Of 115 boys who were out bootblacking on Saturdays more than eight hours, 10 per cent were under 10 years of age and 40 per cent under 12—only slightly fewer boys under 12 than in the entire group. Sunday hours for the 269 who reported Sunday work, though not so long as Saturday hours, were very long; 89 per cent worked three hours or longer, 51 per cent five hours or longer, and 16 per cent at least eight hours.

The boys who worked after school could not spend so much time on the streets. Nevertheless, 67 per cent worked two hours at least, and a few (5 per cent) five hours or longer. On Saturdays during the school year 95 per cent worked at least three hours, and 43 per cent at least eight hours—similar proportions to those found for Saturday workers during vacation. Boys bootblacking more than

eight hours on Saturdays during the school year were of about the same ages as all the Saturday bootblacks. A great many boys did shoe shining on Sundays during the school year as well as during the summer, and their hours were also long. Of the 308 who worked on Sunday, 291 reported the number of hours worked; of these, 95 per cent worked at least two hours and 51 per cent at least five hours, including 45 boys (15 per cent) who spent eight hours or more on Sundays wandering about the streets with their bootblackening boxes.

TABLE 47.—*Number of hours of street work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; bootblacks, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of street work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Bootblacks under 16 years of age								
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16 ¹	Age not re- ported ¹
	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution		Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution		
SCHOOL TERM									
Total.....	387		46	119		168		50	4
Street work on week days.....	209		34	68		84		20	3
Total reported.....	195	100.0	31	62	100.0	82	100.0	17	3
Less than 1 hour.....	1	.5	1						
1 hour, less than 2.....	63	32.3	13	23	37.1	25	30.5	2	
2 hours, less than 3.....	58	29.7	8	19	30.6	25	30.5	4	2
3 hours, less than 5.....	63	32.3	8	16	25.8	28	34.1	10	1
5 hours, less than 8.....	9	4.6	1	4	6.5	3	3.7	1	
12 hours and over.....	1	.5				1	1.2		
Not reported.....	14		3	6		2		3	
No street work on week days.....	178		12	51		84		30	1
VACATION									
Total.....	340		41	102		137		56	4
Street work on week days.....	250		36	77		93		41	3
Total reported.....	232	100.0	31	69	100.0	90	100.0	39	3
Less than 1 hour.....	2	.9	1	1	1.4				
1 hour, less than 2.....	19	8.2	4	7	10.1	7	7.8	1	
2 hours, less than 3.....	25	10.8	5	8	11.6	8	8.9	4	
3 hours, less than 5.....	47	20.3	6	10	14.5	22	24.4	9	
5 hours, less than 8.....	70	30.2	9	22	31.9	25	27.8	11	3
8 hours, less than 10.....	40	17.2	3	10	14.5	17	18.9	10	
10 hours, less than 12.....	20	8.6	2	8	11.6	8	8.9	2	
12 hours and over.....	9	3.9	1	3	4.3	3	3.3	2	
Not reported.....	18		5	8		3		2	
No street work on week days.....	90		5	25		44		15	1

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

TABLE 48.—*Number of hours of street work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; bootblacks, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of street work on a typical Saturday	Bootblacks under 16 years of age									
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16		Age not reported ¹
	Number	Per cent distribution		Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution ¹	
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	387	-----	46	119	-----	168	-----	50	-----	4
Street work on Saturday.....	362	-----	39	113	-----	160	-----	46	-----	4
Total reported.....	345	100.0	34	107	100.0	157	100.0	43	-----	4
Less than 1 hour.....	1	.3	-----	1	.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 hour, less than 2.....	7	2.0	1	1	.9	4	2.5	1	-----	-----
2 hours, less than 3.....	9	2.6	2	3	2.8	3	1.9	1	-----	-----
3 hours, less than 5.....	54	15.7	7	19	17.8	22	14.0	5	-----	1
5 hours, less than 8.....	126	36.5	8	39	36.4	62	39.5	15	-----	2
8 hours, less than 10.....	86	24.9	9	26	24.3	41	26.1	9	-----	1
10 hours, less than 12.....	49	14.2	5	16	15.0	17	10.8	11	-----	-----
12 hours and over.....	13	3.8	2	2	1.9	8	5.1	1	-----	-----
Not reported.....	17	-----	5	6	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----
No street work on Saturday.....	25	-----	7	6	-----	8	-----	4	-----	-----
VACATION										
Total.....	340	-----	41	102	-----	137	-----	56	-----	4
Street work on Saturday.....	319	-----	35	98	-----	128	-----	54	-----	4
Total reported.....	299	100.0	30	90	100.0	124	100.0	51	100.0	4
1 hour, less than 2.....	5	1.7	-----	3	3.3	1	.8	1	2.0	-----
2 hours, less than 3.....	10	3.3	3	4	4.4	2	1.6	1	2.0	-----
3 hours, less than 5.....	43	14.4	5	14	15.6	18	14.5	6	11.8	-----
5 hours, less than 8.....	100	33.4	8	28	31.1	43	34.7	17	33.3	4
8 hours, less than 10.....	78	26.1	10	22	24.4	34	27.4	12	23.5	-----
10 hours, less than 12.....	49	16.4	3	16	17.8	19	15.3	11	21.6	-----
12 hours and over.....	14	4.7	1	3	3.3	7	5.6	3	5.9	-----
Not reported.....	20	-----	5	8	-----	4	-----	3	-----	-----
No street work on Saturday.....	21	-----	6	4	-----	9	-----	2	-----	-----

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

In the summer the great majority (80 per cent) of the boys spent at least 12 hours a week bootblacking, more than half (56 per cent) spent at least 24 hours, and a large proportion (26 per cent) worked a full week of 48 hours or longer. When school was in session 64 per cent worked at least 12 hours. Only 22 per cent worked 24 hours or longer; but for these boys their actual working week, if the hours in school are included, was at least 49 hours. The proportion of children under 10 was about the same for those working 12 hours or longer a week as for those working a shorter time, and the proportion under 12 was a little larger.

EARNINGS

The bootblacks made more money than the newsboys. The median earnings for vacation workers were between \$3 and \$4 a week; only 40 per cent of the boys made less than \$3. (Table 49.) A few

earned small amounts (75 or 50 cents or less) working several hours a week, often only on Sundays, though a boy of 7 who worked for his brother 36 hours a week in vacation received only 35 cents. A large proportion of the boys (34 per cent) earned at least \$5 a week. The older the child the more he earned; 47 per cent of the boys under 12 years of age, but only 36 per cent of those who were 12 or older made less than \$3, whereas 26 per cent of the younger group and 39 per cent of the older made \$5 or more. For boys 14 and 15 years of age the median weekly earnings were between \$5 and \$6, instead of between \$3 and \$4 as for the younger boys. The number of hours spent at work made a great difference in earnings. For example, 65 per cent of the bootblacks spending less than 24 hours a week at the work made less than \$3, compared with only 19 per cent of those spending 24 hours or longer; and 13 per cent of those working less than 24 hours, but 55 per cent of those working at least 24 hours made \$5 or more.

TABLE 49.—*Earnings during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period; bootblacks, Newark, N. J.*

Earnings during a typical week	Bootblacks under 16 years of age									
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16		Age not re-ported ¹
	Num-ber	Per cent dis-tri-bu-tion		Num-ber	Per cent dis-tri-bu-tion	Num-ber	Per cent dis-tri-bu-tion	Num-ber	Per cent dis-tri-bu-tion ¹	
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	387	-----	46	119	-----	168	-----	50	-----	4
Total reported.....	367	100.0	42	111	100.0	16	100.0	49	-----	4
Less than \$0.25.....	1	.3	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$0.25, less than \$0.50.....	3	.8	1	1	.9	1	.6	-----	-----	-----
\$0.50, less than \$1.....	31	8.4	8	10	9.0	10	6.2	3	-----	-----
\$1, less than \$2.....	83	22.6	9	30	27.0	32	19.9	11	-----	1
\$2, less than \$3.....	88	24.0	8	25	22.5	47	29.2	7	-----	1
\$3, less than \$4.....	59	16.1	5	19	17.1	26	16.1	9	-----	-----
\$4, less than \$5.....	26	7.1	2	4	3.6	13	8.1	7	-----	-----
\$5, less than \$6.....	35	9.5	2	17	15.3	13	8.1	1	-----	2
\$6, less than \$8.....	29	7.9	1	4	3.6	15	9.3	9	-----	-----
\$8 and over.....	10	2.7	3	1	.9	4	2.5	2	-----	-----
No earnings and no cash earnings.....	2	.5	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Not reported.....	20	-----	4	8	-----	7	-----	1	-----	-----
VACATION										
Total.....	340	-----	41	102	-----	137	-----	56	-----	4
Total reported.....	319	100.0	38	92	100.0	132	100.0	53	100.0	4
\$0.25, less than \$0.50.....	3	.9	2	-----	-----	1	.8	-----	-----	-----
\$0.50, less than \$1.....	16	5.0	4	5	5.4	6	4.5	1	1.9	-----
\$1, less than \$2.....	53	16.6	6	21	22.8	17	12.9	8	15.1	1
\$2, less than \$3.....	56	17.6	6	17	18.5	29	22.0	4	7.5	-----
\$3, less than \$4.....	50	15.7	7	13	14.1	22	16.7	8	15.1	-----
\$4, less than \$5.....	30	9.4	5	9	9.8	12	9.1	4	7.5	-----
\$5, less than \$6.....	40	12.5	2	13	14.1	15	11.4	7	13.2	3
\$6, less than \$8.....	33	10.3	2	7	7.6	15	11.4	9	17.0	-----
\$8 and over.....	36	11.3	3	7	7.6	15	11.4	11	20.8	-----
No earnings and no cash earnings.....	2	.6	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1.9	-----
Not reported.....	21	-----	3	10	-----	5	-----	3	-----	-----

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

The boys who blacked boots after school and Saturdays made less than the vacation workers. More than half (56 per cent) earned less than \$3 a week, the median being between \$2 and \$3. However, one-fifth (20 per cent) made \$5 or more. The median earnings for 14 and 15 year old bootblacks were between \$3 and \$4, \$1 more than for the others; otherwise the difference in earnings for boys of different ages was not great, though boys at least 12 years of age had somewhat larger earnings than the younger bootblacks. The same differences in earnings according to the number of hours spent at the work were found among boys working during the school year as among those at work during vacation; 83 per cent working less than 12 hours made less than \$3 and only 3 per cent made \$5 or more, whereas only 42 per cent of those working 12 hours or longer made less than \$3 and 29 per cent made at least \$5.

The earnings reported included tips if they formed a regular part of the weekly intake, but no specific information on tips was obtained.

BOOTBLACKS IN SCHOOL

Only one bootblack in each group was in high school. The median school grade was the fourth. The bootblacks were the most retarded of the Newark street workers. Among the group working during vacation 46 per cent of the boys 8 to 15 years of age with foreign-born fathers and 68 per cent of the negro boys were overage for their grades; among the group attending school these percentages were 42 and 74, respectively. Only 12 boys of native white parentage were included in the first group and 17 in the other; 6 of the 12 and 10 of the 17 were retarded.

Little relation appeared between long hours of street work and retardation in school. Of the bootblacks spending less than 12 hours a week at work, 47 per cent, of those spending between 12 and 24 hours, 52 per cent, and of those spending 24 hours or more, 49 per cent were retarded; 22 per cent of the first group, 29 per cent of the second, and 32 per cent of the third were retarded two years or more.

PEDDLERS

Two hundred and three of the peddlers working during the school year held their jobs at the time of the interview; 59 had worked only during vacation. The great majority of the boys ¹⁴ were at least 12 years old, and about one-fifth were 14 or 15. (Table 50.)

RACE AND NATIONALITY OF FATHERS

A fairly large number of the peddlers, amounting to 20 per cent of the vacation workers and 24 per cent of those peddling during the school term, were of native white parentage. The great majority were the children of immigrant fathers, and a few were negroes.

¹⁴ Sixteen girls who reported peddling are not included in the tabulations. Of these, 4 peddled only during vacation, 7 only during the school year, and 5 both during the school year and in vacation. Three were under 10 years of age, 7 were 10 or 11, 3 were 12 or 13, and 2 were 14. They sold candy, flowers, lemonade, pretzels, seeds, perfume, dress snaps, postal cards, soap, calendars, chewing gum, and powder puffs; and 1 girl helped her grandmother, a pushcart peddler of vegetables. Nine had foreign-born fathers, 4 were negroes, 2 were of native white parentage, and 1 was white, but whether of native or foreign parentage is not known. The majority, both in vacation and during the school year, worked every day. Six of the 9 who peddled during vacation worked at least 12 hours a week, the maximum hours, 45, being reported by the girl who helped her grandmother. Only 4 of the 12 who peddled during the school year had a working week of 12 hours or longer.

Those of foreign stock were largely Italian, but they included many Jews (especially Russian) and some whose fathers were of other nationalities. (Table 35, p. 82.)

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FAMILIES

As among other kinds of street workers in Newark, few of the peddlers were in fatherless families—12 per cent in each group. Among the boys working in vacation 21 (6 per cent) and among those working during the school year 17 (7 per cent) were in families supported by the mother. Like the other street workers a large proportion of the peddlers, even when some one other than the mother provided the family living, had mothers who were gainfully employed—27 per cent of the vacation workers and 32 per cent of the others. Most of the mothers were in domestic and personal service, but many did factory work in their homes and a number worked in stores.

The chief breadwinners to a considerable extent were in occupations that commonly provide a small income. About one-fifth of the boys had fathers or other chief breadwinners who were themselves peddlers, and 16 per cent of those working during the school year and 13 per cent of the others had chief breadwinners who were in domestic and personal service or were laborers in the building trades, in factories, or in transportation. About the same proportion as newsboys (about three-tenths) had chief breadwinners in occupations requiring education, training, or business enterprise, such as machinists and mechanics; contractors, foremen, and artisans in the building trades; skilled workers in factories; owners of factories, owners of stores and shops; commercial travelers; clerks and professional workers.

DURATION OF STREET WORK

As a rule the vacation peddlers had worked the greater part of the summer vacation; 80 per cent reported between 9 and 10 weeks of peddling. All the children who worked during the school session were interviewed at least 24 weeks after the opening of school; 71 per cent had worked 24 weeks or longer while attending school.

CONDITIONS OF WORK

All peddlers were required by city ordinance relating to health to obtain licenses, and children under 16 were not eligible for peddlers' licenses. It was generally understood among the children interviewed that they were working illegally and were liable to be "run off the streets" by the police. Occasionally a child was forbidden by the police to continue his peddling activities, but in general they appear not to have been interfered with. If the juvenile peddler was employed his work was subject to regulation under the State child labor law (see p. 9), but the law was not enforced in the case of these workers.

By far the larger number of the peddlers—127 of the 203 who were working when the inquiry was made—were employed by others. Almost all of the 76 in business on their own account sold pretzels or candy or both, the remaining few selling many other articles, including post cards, paper shopping bags, soap, salve, seeds, toilet goods, calendars, wood, cocoa, and chewing gum. Most of the hucksters (that is, fruit and vegetable peddlers), of whom there

were 77, were employed by others. Thirty-eight boys were employed by their own parents, chiefly by fathers, who were hucksters, but a few by parents who sold other commodities, such as wood, ice, candy, dry goods, junk, and ice cream. A few were employed by uncles, brothers, or a cousin, generally as hucksters, but in several cases to sell pretzels or chewing gum. Although most of the pretzel sellers worked on their own account, a few were hired by dealers or bakers.

More than half (59 per cent) of the children working when interviewed worked only in residential sections of the city. Those who huckstered fruit, vegetables, and other produce as well as some who had other commodities for sale, including a number of pretzel sellers, found their customers mainly among housewives. Many peddled such articles as pretzels and candy that found a readier sale among pedestrians on the down-town streets and workers in offices and factories. Several boys sold paper shopping bags at one of the markets to marketers who needed a container for their purchases.

REGULARITY OF WORK

In vacation the boys' peddling more often than not was a daily job—67 per cent reported working six or seven days a week. Only 53 of the 343 worked only on Saturdays or on Sundays or on both days, and only 29 worked "now and then." The younger children as well as the older ones worked every day. When school was in session only 33 per cent worked every day, or every day except Sunday, and 48 per cent worked only Saturdays or Sundays or both; however, only 25 of the 243 worked so irregularly that they could not state definitely the number of days a week they ordinarily worked. The daily workers during the school year were younger than the others, 51 per cent being under 12 years of age.

HOURS OF WORK

Very few of the boys peddled before school in the mornings; only 4 reported doing so, of whom 1 began work before 6, the others at 7 or later. In vacation a larger number began their rounds early in the morning; 10 started before 6 a. m. and 16 between 6 and 7. All except 2 of these 26, a wood seller and a pretzel peddler, were hucksters' helpers, 13 of whom worked for fathers or, in one case, a brother, the others being hired assistants. The usual hour of starting out on the hucksters' wagons was about 6, but a few started at 5 or earlier. Two little boys working for their fathers said that they started their work at 2 or 3 a. m. with a trip to the market to get the day's produce.

Almost half (48 per cent) the vacation peddlers doing afternoon work stopped before 6 p. m., but a number of boys worked until 8 or later, a few reporting the hour of stopping as 10 or 11 or even midnight. (Table 50.) A number of the peddlers working until at least 8 p. m. were under 12, and some were under 10 years of age. A somewhat larger proportion of the 285 Saturday-evening peddlers worked until at least 8, several up to midnight or later (Table 51), some of whom were under 12 and several under 10 years of age. Most of these were fruit or vegetable peddlers or ice-cream sellers; some of them worked for their parents, but more were hired by others. A little boy of 10 accompanied his father, an Italian ice-cream peddler,

until midnight every night. A 13-year-old boy of Polish-Jewish parentage was out with his father's pushcart selling fruit until 10 p. m. every evening not only during vacation but also throughout a large part of the school year.

TABLE 50.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; peddlers, Newark, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Peddlers under 16 years of age									
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16		Age not reported ¹
	Number	Per cent distribution		Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	243	-----	28	75	-----	88	-----	51	-----	1
Afternoon work.....	117	-----	15	41	-----	37	-----	24	-----	
Hour reported.....	115	100.0	14	40	-----	37	-----	24	-----	
Before 6 p. m.....	48	41.7	5	20	-----	16	-----	7	-----	
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	47	40.9	5	12	-----	20	-----	10	-----	
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	16	13.9	4	6	-----	1	-----	5	-----	
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	4	3.5		2	-----		-----	2	-----	
Hour not reported.....	2	-----	1	1	-----		-----		-----	
Morning work only.....	3	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----		-----	
No work on a week day other than Saturday.....	116	-----	9	33	-----	47	-----	26	-----	1
Time of day not reported.....	7	-----	3		-----	3	-----	1	-----	
VACATION										
Total.....	343	-----	34	97	-----	139	-----	72	-----	1
Afternoon work.....	267	100.0	23	78	100.0	109	100.0	56	100.0	1
Before 6 p. m.....	128	47.9	12	34	43.6	56	51.4	26	46.4	
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	94	35.2	5	31	39.7	38	34.9	19	33.9	1
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	38	14.2	6	9	11.5	13	11.9	10	17.9	
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	4	1.5		3	3.8			1	1.8	
12 p. m. and after.....	3	1.1		1	1.3	2	1.8			
Morning work only.....	12	-----	3	1	-----	3	-----	5	-----	
No work on a week day other than Saturday.....	53	-----	5	15	-----	23	-----	10	-----	
Time of day not reported.....	11	-----	3	3	-----	4	-----	1	-----	

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

When school was in session 117 boys peddled on the afternoons of school days. More than half (58 per cent) worked until 6 p. m. or later, including 16 boys (14 per cent) not stopping until between 8 and 10, and 4 (3 per cent) working until 10 or later. The 20 boys out until at least 8 p. m. on school-day evenings included some under 12, and even under 10 years of age. On Saturday nights 17 per cent of the 188 boys who worked did not quit until between 8 and 10, and 4 per cent not until 10, of whom 1 was out until after midnight; thus, on Saturdays 39 boys, of whom 4 were under 10 and 11 were 10 or 11 years old, were working until at least 8 p. m. The late workers included boys working under a variety of conditions. The 14-year-old son of a Polish peddler who helped his father regularly

both during vacation and when school was in session, worked until 8.30 every school-day evening and until 10 on Saturday nights. A child of 10 worked with his father, an Italian ice-cream peddler, until 10 on school-day evenings, though not every day, and until 9 or 10 p. m. on Saturdays and Sundays when the weather was warm. Another 10-year-old boy, also of Italian parentage, worked until 10 on Saturday nights for a fruit and vegetable huckster; he had been employed throughout the summer vacation and had been working 36 weeks during the school year when interviewed. A Russian-Jewish boy of 15 sold candy on his own account, working daily, including Sundays, until 10 p. m. A 14-year-old boy accompanied his father, a Polish-Jewish pusheart peddler, until 10 every night, including Sundays.

TABLE 51.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; peddlers, Newark, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday	Peddlers under 16 years of age									
	Total		Un- der 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16		Age not re- ported ¹
	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution		Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution ¹	
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	243	-----	28	75	-----	88	-----	51	-----	1
Afternoon work.....	188	-----	17	59	-----	64	-----	47	-----	1
Hour reported.....	187	100.0	16	59	100.0	64	100.0	47	-----	1
Before 6 p. m.....	81	43.3	5	26	44.1	28	43.8	21	-----	1
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	67	35.8	7	22	37.3	26	40.6	12	-----	
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	32	17.1	4	8	13.6	9	14.1	11	-----	
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	6	3.2	-----	2	3.4	1	1.6	3	-----	
12 p. m. and after.....	1	.5	-----	1	1.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Hour not reported.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Morning work only.....	22	-----	3	8	-----	11	-----	-----	-----	
No work on Saturday.....	21	-----	3	6	-----	8	-----	4	-----	
Time of day not reported.....	12	-----	5	2	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	
VACATION										
Total.....	343	-----	34	97	-----	139	-----	72	-----	1
Afternoon work.....	285	100.0	21	85	100.0	116	100.0	62	100.0	1
Before 6 p. m.....	132	46.3	9	41	48.2	53	45.7	28	45.2	1
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	91	31.9	7	28	32.9	36	31.0	20	32.3	
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	46	16.1	5	10	11.8	22	19.0	9	14.5	
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	14	4.9	-----	5	5.9	4	3.4	5	8.1	
12 p. m. and after.....	2	.7	-----	1	1.2	1	.9	-----	-----	
Morning work only.....	21	-----	7	2	-----	10	-----	2	-----	
No work on Saturday.....	22	-----	1	6	-----	7	-----	8	-----	
Time of day not reported.....	15	-----	5	4	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

The boys who peddled during vacation generally worked the greater part of the day; 78 per cent reported at least 5 hours of work on week days other than Saturdays, 53 per cent at least 8 hours, and 29 per cent at least 10 hours. (Table 52.) The 148 whose hours of work were 8 or more included children in all the different age groups, though

somewhat fewer were under 10 or even under 12 than in the whole group of vacation peddlers. Several of these worked for their parents, but almost all were hired. All except 2 were fruit and vegetable hucksters; the 2 sold pretzels, a 12-year-old boy reporting that he sold for his brother from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 5 daily in vacations, and the other, 13 years old, that his hours were from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Saturday hours in vacation were even longer, for 84 per cent were at work at least 5 hours, 61 per cent at least 8, and 36 per cent at least 10 hours, including 43 boys who were out 12 hours or more. (Table 53.) Altogether 188 Saturday peddlers worked 8 hours or more, of whom 9 (5 per cent) were under 10 and 68 (36 per cent) were under 12. Almost all these boys were produce hucksters, but several sold ice cream and one peddled pretzels. By far the greater number were hired by others than their parents, and of those who were hired the majority were under 14 and some were under 12 years of age, though a somewhat larger number of the boys under 12 working on Saturdays as long as 12 hours were working with their fathers. Some of the Saturday peddlers reported working 14 or 15 hours, generally for a huckster other than their own father.

TABLE 52.—*Number of hours of street work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; peddlers, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of street work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Peddlers under 16 years of age									
	Total		Un- der 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16		Age not re- ported ¹
	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution		Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution ¹	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution ¹	Num- ber	Per cent distrib- ution ¹	
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	243		28	75		88		51		1
Street work on week days.....	127		19	42		41		25		
Total reported.....	119	100.0	15	41		38		25		
Less than 1 hour.....	13	10.9		5		7		1		
1 hour, less than 2.....	31	26.1	5	13		7		6		
2 hours, less than 3.....	39	32.8	4	9		16		10		
3 hours, less than 5.....	28	23.5	5	9		8		6		
5 hours, less than 8.....	7	5.9	1	4				2		
8 hours, less than 10.....	1	.8		1						
Not reported.....	8		4	1		3				
No street work on week days.....	116		9	33		47		26		1
VACATION										
Total.....	343		34	97		139		72		1
Street work on week days.....	290		29	82		116		62		1
Total reported.....	279	100.0	26	79	100.0	112	100.0	61	100.0	1
Less than 1 hour.....	2	.7				1	.9	1	1.6	
1 hour, less than 2.....	13	4.7	3	7	8.9	1	.9	2	3.3	
2 hours, less than 3.....	11	3.9	1	2	2.5	4	3.6	4	6.6	
3 hours, less than 5.....	34	12.2	5	13	16.5	9	8.0	7	11.5	
5 hours, less than 8.....	71	25.4	8	16	20.3	30	26.8	17	27.9	
8 hours, less than 10.....	67	24.0	2	17	21.5	30	26.8	18	29.5	
10 hours, less than 12.....	54	19.4	3	18	22.8	25	22.3	8	13.1	
12 hours and over.....	27	9.7	4	6	7.6	12	10.7	4	6.6	1
Not reported.....	11		3	3		4		1		
No street work on week days.....	53		5	15		23		10		

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

TABLE 53.—*Number of hours of street work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; peddlers, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of street work on a typical Saturday	Peddlers under 16 years of age									
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16		Age not re-ported ¹
	Number	Per cent distri-bution		Number	Per cent distri-bution	Number	Per cent distri-bution	Number	Per cent distri-bution ¹	
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	243	-----	28	75	-----	88	-----	51	-----	1
Street work on Saturday.....	222	-----	25	69	-----	80	-----	47	-----	1
Total reported.....	208	100.0	19	67	100.0	74	100.0	47	-----	1
Less than 1 hour.....	1	.5	-----	1	1.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 hour, less than 2.....	13	6.3	3	3	4.5	6	8.1	1	-----	-----
2 hours, less than 3.....	11	5.3	1	5	7.5	3	4.1	2	-----	-----
3 hours, less than 5.....	19	9.1	2	6	9.0	6	8.1	5	-----	-----
5 hours, less than 8.....	55	26.4	6	13	19.4	21	28.4	15	-----	-----
8 hours, less than 10.....	45	21.6	1	20	29.9	14	18.9	10	-----	-----
10 hours, less than 12.....	42	20.2	4	14	20.9	14	18.9	9	-----	1
12 hours and over.....	22	10.6	2	5	7.5	10	13.5	5	-----	-----
Not reported.....	14	-----	6	2	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
No street work on Saturday.....	21	-----	3	6	-----	8	-----	4	-----	-----
VACATION										
Total.....	343	-----	34	97	-----	139	-----	72	-----	1
Street work on Saturday.....	321	-----	33	91	-----	132	-----	64	-----	1
Total reported.....	307	100.0	28	88	100.0	126	100.0	64	100.0	1
1 hour, less than 2.....	8	2.6	2	4	4.5	2	1.6	-----	-----	-----
2 hours, less than 3.....	10	3.3	3	2	2.3	3	2.4	2	3.1	-----
3 hours, less than 5.....	31	10.1	4	9	10.2	11	8.7	7	10.9	-----
5 hours, less than 8.....	70	22.8	10	14	15.9	30	23.8	16	25.0	-----
8 hours, less than 10.....	78	25.4	1	29	33.0	31	24.6	17	26.6	-----
10 hours, less than 12.....	67	21.8	3	21	23.9	28	22.2	14	21.9	1
12 hours and over.....	43	14.0	5	9	10.2	21	16.7	8	12.5	-----
Not reported.....	14	-----	5	3	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
No street work on Saturday.....	22	-----	1	6	-----	7	-----	8	-----	-----

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

Forty-six boys peddled on Sundays during vacations, the majority of whom worked at least 5 hours.

During the school term hours for the 127 boys who worked on school days were shorter than for vacation workers. Nevertheless, 63 per cent worked 2 hours or more, 30 per cent at least 3 hours, and 7 per cent worked 5 hours in addition to the hours spent in school; one in the last group worked between 8 and 10 hours. An 11-year-old boy, of Lithuanian parentage, helped a fruit peddler every school day from 4 to 9 p. m., and all day on Saturdays, having worked throughout the summer vacation and most of the school year. A 10-year-old child, employed by a huckster, worked practically the same hours. On Saturdays he began at 7 a. m. and did not quit until 8 p. m., eating apples from the huckster's wagon for his lunch. A boy of 14, the son of a Polish peddler, helped his father regularly from 3.30 to 8.30 every school day and all day on Saturdays.

On Saturdays during the school year peddlers' hours were much the same as on Saturdays during vacations; 109 boys (52 per cent of the Saturday workers) spent at least 8 hours peddling, including 64 boys whose working day was 10 hours or longer.

Among the boys working during the school year were 51 who peddled on Sundays, of whom 28 worked at least five hours. Many of those who worked unusually long hours on Sundays were the candy and pretzel sellers. An 11-year-old candy seller worked from 12 to 8.30 on Sundays; a boy of 14 sold pretzels for his father, who ran a pretzel factory, not only every week day but also from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m. on Sundays; another pretzel seller, a 13-year-old boy of Austrian-Jewish parentage, sold pretzels all day Sunday from 8 a. m. until 7 p. m.; a 13-year-old boy of native white parentage was employed by a pretzel maker to sell all day Saturdays and Sundays; a Jewish boy of 11 sold pretzels on his own account from 3.30 to 6.30 every school day, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. on Saturdays, and from 9 to 5.30 on Sundays; a little negro candy seller was out on Saturdays and Sundays from 9 in the morning until 9 at night, stopping an hour for lunch and for supper; a 12-year-old boy sold pretzels for the owner of a pretzel shop only on Saturdays and Sundays, but on those days he worked all day, part of the time at the baseball grounds. Generally these boys had worked many weeks when they were interviewed.

TABLE 54.—*Number of hours of street work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period; peddlers, Newark, N. J.*

Number of hours of street work during a typical week	Peddlers under 16 years of age									
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16		Age not reported ¹
	Number	Per cent distribution		Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution ¹	
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	243		28	75		88		51		1
Total reported.....	213	100.0	21	70	100.0	74	100.0	47		1
Less than 4 hours.....	15	7.0	2	6	8.6	6	8.1	1		
4 hours, less than 12.....	113	53.1	7	33	47.1	45	60.8	27		1
12 hours, less than 20.....	34	16.0	5	13	18.6	9	12.2	7		
20 hours, less than 28.....	31	14.6	4	12	17.1	10	13.5	5		
28 hours, less than 36.....	13	6.1	1	3	4.3	4	5.4	5		
36 hours, less than 44.....	5	2.3	2	2	2.9			1		
44 hours, less than 48.....	1	.5						1		
48 hours and over.....	1	.5		1	1.4					
Not reported.....	30		7	5		14		4		
VACATION										
Total.....	343		34	97		139		72		1
Total reported.....	310	100.0	28	92	100.0	122	100.0	67	100.0	1
Less than 4 hours.....	6	1.9	1	2	2.2	2	1.6	1	1.5	
4 hours, less than 12.....	49	15.8	5	16	17.4	16	13.1	12	17.9	
12 hours, less than 20.....	16	5.2	1	8	8.7	4	3.3	3	4.5	
20 hours, less than 28.....	29	9.4	3	9	9.8	11	9.0	6	9.0	
28 hours, less than 36.....	33	10.6	4	9	9.8	12	9.8	8	11.9	
36 hours, less than 44.....	37	11.9	4	9	9.8	15	12.3	9	13.4	
44 hours, less than 48.....	13	4.2	3	1	1.1	5	4.1	4	6.0	
48 hours and over.....	127	41.0	7	38	41.3	57	46.7	24	35.8	1
Not reported.....	33		6	5		17		5		

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

A large proportion of the boys peddling as vacation jobs worked all day six days a week; 41 per cent worked at least 48 hours a week (Table 54), including 7 children (6 per cent of this group) under 10 years of age and 45 (35 per cent) under 12. As often as not the children under 10 working 48 hours or longer a week were hired workers, assisting hucksters. A large majority of the peddlers (74 per cent) worked 24 hours or longer a week during vacation.

When school was in session 85 boys (40 per cent) peddled 12 hours or longer, and 33 (15 per cent) at least 24 hours, several at least 40 hours a week. Relatively twice as many children under 10 worked 12 hours or longer as worked under 12 hours, and many more under 12 worked the longer rather than the shorter hours.

EARNINGS

Some of the peddlers received no money for their work. (Table 55.) As a rule these were children employed by their own parents or brothers; several received shoes or clothes, or fruit for their families, instead of money. In one case the boy's father collected his earnings from his employer, and in another the employer, a huckster, left the city without paying the boys he had hired. For boys working during vacation the median wage or amount of the earnings was between \$4 and \$5, but 32 per cent earned \$5 or more. The median earnings for children under 10 were only between \$1 and \$2, but they increased with each age group, being between \$5 and \$6 for 14 and 15 year old boys. The earnings also rose with the number of hours of work, the median for boys working less than 12 hours a week being between \$1 and \$2 and for those working 48 hours or longer between \$5 and \$6.

The boys peddling during the school year earned less than the other peddlers. A large proportion (23 per cent) earned less than \$1, and the majority earned less than \$3. Excluding those who worked without cash payment the median earnings for each age group were between \$1 and \$2. Only 25 boys (11 per cent) earned \$5 or more. Almost all these were candy or pretzel sellers working on their own account, several of whom made \$6, \$7, and, in one case, \$12 a week. A few hucksters and several others said that they earned as much as \$5. One boy earned \$10 a week selling frankfurters on the streets with his father.

Earnings increased in accordance with the hours of work, the median for children working fewer than 12 hours being between \$1 and \$2 and for those working at least 24 hours between \$3 and \$4.

TABLE 55.—*Earnings during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period; peddlers, Newark, N. J.*

Earnings during a typical week	Peddlers under 16 years of age									
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12		12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16		Age not reported ¹
	Number	Per cent distribution		Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	
SCHOOL TERM										
Total.....	243	-----	28	75	-----	88	-----	51	-----	1
Total reported.....	235	100.0	26	75	100.0	83	100.0	50	100.0	1
Less than \$0.25.....	1	.4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$0.25, less than \$0.50.....	16	6.8	5	3	4.0	6	7.2	2	4.0	-----
\$0.50, less than \$1.....	38	16.2	4	17	22.7	13	15.7	4	8.0	-----
\$1, less than \$2.....	76	32.3	5	26	34.7	24	28.9	20	40.0	1
\$2, less than \$3.....	21	8.9	2	4	5.3	10	12.0	5	10.0	-----
\$3, less than \$4.....	26	11.1	3	10	13.3	5	6.0	8	16.0	-----
\$4, less than \$5.....	9	3.8	1	1	1.3	4	4.8	3	6.0	-----
\$5, less than \$6.....	14	6.0	-----	4	5.3	4	4.8	6	12.0	-----
\$6, less than \$8.....	7	3.0	-----	2	2.7	5	6.0	-----	-----	-----
\$8 and over.....	4	1.7	-----	2	2.7	1	1.2	1	2.0	-----
No earnings and no cash earnings.....	23	9.8	5	6	8.0	11	13.3	1	2.0	-----
Not reported.....	8	-----	2	-----	-----	5	-----	1	-----	-----
VACATION										
Total.....	343	-----	34	97	-----	139	-----	72	-----	1
Total reported.....	332	100.0	32	93	100.0	134	100.0	72	100.0	1
Less than \$0.25.....	2	.6	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$0.25, less than \$0.50.....	11	3.3	3	1	1.1	5	3.7	2	2.8	-----
\$0.50, less than \$1.....	23	6.9	5	9	9.7	7	5.2	2	2.8	-----
\$1, less than \$2.....	53	16.0	5	18	19.4	17	12.7	13	18.1	-----
\$2, less than \$3.....	30	9.0	3	11	11.8	11	8.2	5	6.9	-----
\$3, less than \$4.....	45	13.6	3	18	19.4	17	12.7	7	9.7	-----
\$4, less than \$5.....	24	7.2	3	6	6.5	13	9.7	2	2.8	-----
\$5, less than \$6.....	21	6.3	1	3	3.2	10	7.5	7	9.7	-----
\$6, less than \$8.....	55	16.6	1	11	11.8	23	17.2	19	26.4	1
\$8 and over.....	29	8.7	1	6	6.5	13	9.7	9	12.5	-----
No earnings and no cash earnings.....	39	11.7	5	10	10.8	18	13.4	6	8.3	-----
Not reported.....	11	-----	2	4	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

PEDDLERS IN SCHOOL

Several peddlers—4 of the 234 who had worked during the school year and 2 of the 334 others—were in high school. The fourth grade was the median for each group.

These boys had made slower progress in school than newsboys and were almost as retarded as the bootblacks. (See pp. 93, 98, 107.) In the group of vacation workers between 8 and 16 years of age (see footnote 4, p. 1), 46 per cent of the boys, both those with native white fathers and those of foreign parentage, were over age for their grades (that is, were retarded), and in the other group 36 per cent of those with native white fathers and 42 per cent with foreign-born fathers. The negro peddlers of these ages numbered only 30 working during vacation and 13 working during the school session, and of these 21 and 8, respectively, were retarded in school.

Judging from the fact that the proportion who were retarded was not larger but slightly smaller among the boys who had worked the longer hours, it would seem that school progress had not been affected unfavorably by the amount of work the peddlers did, assuming that the hours reported as typical had been the same throughout their working lives. However, the Children's Bureau studies of peddlers in other cities (see footnote 1, p. 1), so far as can be concluded from the small numbers involved in those studies, indicate that children remain in this kind of work too short a time to influence to any great extent their progress in school.

MISCELLANEOUS STREET WORKERS

The study included 93 boys¹⁵ working in vacation and 106 working during the school year in various kinds of street work, whose occupations were as follows:

Type of street worker	Working in vacation	Working in school year	Type of street worker	Working in vacation	Working in school year
Total.....	93	106	Magazine seller.....	14	29
Bill distributor.....	3	4	Newspaper worker, other than seller or carrier.....	10	14
Junk collector.....	11	8	Stand tender.....	24	17
Lamplighter.....	9	11	Watcher of automobiles.....	4	6
Magazine carrier.....	3	5	Other.....	15	12

¹⁵ In addition, 5 girls had had miscellaneous street work, 4 during the school year and 3 in vacation, including stand tenders and a junk collector.

PATERSON

LEGAL REGULATION OF STREET WORK

Like Newark, Paterson had a city ordinance to license and regulate newspaper selling. It fixed the minimum age at 10 years, required newsboys between 10 and 16 to obtain permits and badges from the board of education and to renew them annually, and prohibited newspaper selling by children under 16 between 9 p. m. and 4 a. m., except on Saturdays, when the evening hours for selling were extended to 10, and on Sundays, when selling papers after 1 p. m. was prohibited.¹⁶

At the time of this study newsboy permits were issued by the school-attendance department,¹⁷ and every Saturday, the attendance department reported, a survey of the down-town streets was made by attendance officers in order to discover violations of the ordinance. The records in the office of the school-attendance department showed that of the 79 newsboys selling at the time of the survey, 13 had permits, of whom 1 was a child of 9; 64 boys had none; and no report was obtained as to 2. Only 18 per cent of the newsboys whose names were checked with the records had received permits in accordance with the terms of the ordinance.

NEWSPAPER SELLERS

In Paterson 118 boys were interviewed who had sold papers during vacation and 108 who had been newsboys during the school year 1924-25.¹⁸ The latter group included 79 who were selling at the time of the interview, which was held between March and June, 1925. None of the boys sold papers in vacation only. Most of them had continued to sell papers after school had opened in the fall of 1924 and are included in both groups of workers.

RACE AND NATIONALITY OF FATHERS

Few of the newsboys were of native white parentage, and only two vacation workers and one boy working during the school term were negroes. The typical newsboy on the streets of Paterson was of foreign stock—mostly Jewish, Italian, or, less frequently, Polish, German, or some other foreign nationality. No difference in race or nationality appeared between vacation workers and others. (Table 56.)

¹⁶ Ordinance approved May 18, 1915. See Laws and Ordinances Regulating Street Work (U. S. Children's Bureau Chart No. 15).

¹⁷ In 1926 the chief attendance officer reported that this ordinance had been rendered void by a later amendment to the child labor law. (See Laws and Ordinances Regulating Street Work.)

¹⁸ Three girls were newspaper sellers, 2 only during the school year, 1 both during the school year and in vacation. Two sisters, aged 9 and 12, had sold 1½ hours every week day for 18 weeks and were at work at the time of the interview. The third, a girl of 11, had worked 9 weeks in vacation, 4 hours on week days and a quarter of an hour on Sundays, and 2 weeks during the school year, 4 hours every school day. All were of foreign parentage.

TABLE 56.—*Race and nationality of father, by period in which street work occurred; newspaper sellers and carriers, Paterson, N. J.*

Race and nationality of father	Boys under 16 years of age working during—							
	School term				Vacation			
	Newspaper sellers		Newspaper carriers		Newspaper sellers		Newspaper carriers	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
Total.....	108	100.0	178	100.0	118	100.0	145	100.0
White.....	107	99.1	177	99.4	116	98.3	144	99.3
Native.....	18	16.7	48	27.0	17	14.4	34	23.4
Foreign born.....	88	81.5	129	72.5	98	83.1	110	75.9
Russian Jewish.....	17	15.7	13	7.3	26	22.0	11	7.6
Other Jewish.....	26	24.1	11	6.2	31	26.3	11	7.6
Italian.....	13	12.0	53	29.8	16	13.6	39	26.9
Polish.....	6	5.6	9	5.1	5	4.2	8	5.5
German.....	5	4.6	9	5.1	4	3.4	6	4.1
Other foreign born and foreign born not otherwise specified.....	21	19.4	34	19.1	16	13.6	35	24.1
Nativity not reported.....	1	.9			1	.8		
Negro.....	1	.9	1	.6	2	1.7	1	.7

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FAMILIES

The inquiry in relation to the social and economic status of the street workers' families was limited in Paterson as in Newark. (See p. 8.)

Only a small proportion of the boys were found to come from fatherless homes; 13 per cent of the boys selling papers in vacation and 12 per cent of those selling during the school year had chief breadwinners other than fathers, including stepfathers and foster fathers. In each group 9 per cent of the boys were in families dependent for their main support upon the mothers. Many of the newsboys, however, were from homes where the mother was gainfully employed. Not counting those whose mothers were the chief breadwinners, 18 per cent of the vacation newsboys and 17 per cent of the others had mothers who were employed, probably an indication that the fathers' incomes in many cases were regarded as too small for the support of the families.

The chief breadwinners were preeminently factory workers, 42 per cent being factory operatives and only a few being in any other one kind of work. Laborers in the building trades and in factories, those in domestic and personal service, and peddlers, composed 10 per cent. Those in occupations requiring skill, education, or an appreciable amount of capital, such as machinists and mechanics, foremen, contractors, and skilled workmen in the building trades, skilled workers in factories, factory owners, proprietors of stores and shops, commercial travelers, clerks, or professional workers were more than one-third of the total.

AGE OF NEWSBOYS

The Paterson newsboys were almost as young as boys selling papers on the streets of Newark; about one-fifth of those selling in vacation were under 10 years of age, and about three-fourths were under 14 years. Children as young as 5 or 6 were seen getting their own papers at one of the distributing offices. Little difference in age between vacation workers and others was found. (Table 57.)

TABLE 57.—*Age at date of interview and period in which work occurred; newspaper sellers and carriers, Paterson, N. J.*

Age at date of interview	Boys under 16 years of age				Age at date of interview	Boys under 16 years of age			
	Newspaper sellers		Newspaper carriers			Newspaper sellers		Newspaper carriers	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution		Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM					VACATION				
Total.....	108	-----	178	-----	Total.....	118	100.0	145	100.0
Total reported.....	108	100.0	177	100.0	7 years.....	3	2.5	1	.7
7 years.....	2	1.9	3	1.7	8 years.....	4	3.4		
8 years.....	2	1.9	1	.6	9 years.....	16	13.6	5	3.4
9 years.....	12	11.1	9	5.1	10 years.....	14	11.9	11	7.6
10 years.....	16	14.8	13	7.3	11 years.....	14	11.9	19	13.1
11 years.....	12	11.1	20	11.3	12 years.....	23	19.5	22	15.2
12 years.....	21	19.4	25	14.1	13 years.....	16	13.6	36	24.8
13 years.....	14	13.0	48	27.1	14 years.....	16	13.6	25	17.2
14 years.....	15	13.9	29	16.4	15 years.....	12	10.2	26	17.9
15 years.....	14	13.0	29	16.4					
Not reported.....			1	-----					

DURATION OF STREET WORK

Four-fifths of the boys who sold papers during vacation had worked between 9 and 10 weeks; that is, throughout the vacation period. Sixty-eight per cent of the others had worked 24 weeks or longer while attending school, all the 108 having had an opportunity before the date of the interview to have worked at least 24 weeks.

No information was obtained on the total length of time the boys had been engaged in street work, as the inquiry on duration of work was confined to the period beginning June, 1924.

CONDITIONS OF WORK

Besides the foreign-language papers, which were numerous, Paterson had three local daily papers, of which two were afternoon papers, on the streets about 3 p. m., and one was a morning paper, off the press about 5 a. m. The only local Sunday paper was also ready for street sales about 5 a. m. As in Newark, many New York papers were sold in Paterson, but not generally by boys. These and the local Sunday paper were distributed through a wholesale news dealer who sold only to dealers, so that if boys sold them they were hired by dealers. Of the 79 sellers working at the time of the interview, 64 sold on their own account, 8 helped other boys, and 7 were hired by adults at a fixed sum.

Newsboys got the daily local papers direct from the several newspaper offices at their down-town distributing rooms. With one exception, they paid cash, took as few papers as they wished, sold wherever they could, and returned to the office for more papers if they needed them. One of the afternoon papers, however, had about 10 newsboys who had good locations, some of them selling as many as 300 papers a day; the newspaper management made a point of supplying these boys first, sending a truck to replenish their supplies, and permitting them to return unsold copies. The street corners were "owned" by the newsboys themselves, their ownership being acknowledged as a result of their success in driving off competitors. A representative of one of the papers said, that although the newspapers did not assign boys to particular corners, they would recognize the ownership of corners by refusing to supply the rivals of boys who had established rights. Outdoor stands were prohibited by city ordinance.

Most of the boys sold down town. Fifteen of the 79 sold in residential districts, 56 did all their selling along business streets, and 8 sold in both residential and business sections of the city.

No special study was made of conditions in and around the distributing rooms. The director of boys' work for the Young Men's Christian Association, which maintained a club for newsboys and bootblacks with a membership of about 100, reported that gambling and conversation of a low order had been prevalent in one of the distribution rooms but that conditions had improved. He knew of no cases of newsboys sleeping around newspaper offices. The circulation manager of one of the newspapers said that when he had first taken charge of the work he found that "about 20 bums of all ages" were sleeping in the place. Although he had put a stop to this practice, the story indicates the ever-present source of danger that the newspaper distributing room may be to the young boy unless the person responsible for conditions has good standards and force of character.

REGULARITY OF WORK

Few of the boys sold papers less than six days a week, even when school was in session—24 of the 118 vacation workers and 22 of the others. Four-fifths of each group worked every day or every day except Sunday. Only 6 vacation newsboys and 7 of the others sold exclusively on Saturdays or Sundays or on both these days. The daily workers were a trifle older than boys who sold only a few days a week or irregularly, but 41 per cent of the regular workers in vacation and 38 per cent of the others were under 12 years.

HOURS OF WORK

Little newspaper selling was done by schoolboys in the morning. Of the 8 that sold papers before going to school, all began work before 7 a. m., 3 before 6. These were chiefly older boys, but 2 were under 12 years of age. Even during vacation only 20 boys sold papers in the morning; 11 began work before 7 a. m., including 5 who began before 6. Six of the 20 were under 12. The 5 beginning before 6 a. m. sold papers again in the afternoon.

Most of the boys, therefore, sold evening papers, and some of them were on the streets until a late hour, even on school days. (Table

58.) The great majority of the boys in both groups worked later than 6 p. m.; in vacation time 26 per cent and during the school year 15 per cent worked until 8 p. m. or later, a few in each group remaining out to sell until 10 or 11, and in vacation up to midnight. Boys selling until at least 8 p. m. included some under 10, as well as older boys. On Saturday nights even later hours were kept. (Table 59.) In the summer time 48 per cent and during the school year 40 per cent worked until 8 p. m. or later on Saturday; a large proportion remained out until at least 10 p. m. both during the summer and at other seasons, including a few boys who said that they sold papers at least until midnight on Saturdays. Nor were these late workers in all cases the older boys. In fact, if anything, they were even younger than the group as a whole.

On week days other than Saturdays during vacation more than half the newsboys (57 per cent) sold papers three hours or more, and 83 per cent at least two hours a day. (Table 60.) Some (7 per cent) worked eight hours or longer in the summer, including children under 12 and even under 10 years of age. Many more of the boys under 12 worked at least three hours than worked fewer hours a day. On Saturdays during vacation the majority (69 per cent) worked at least three hours, 36 per cent at least five hours, and twice as many (14 per cent) as on other week days worked eight hours or longer. (Table 61.)

TABLE 58.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; newspaper sellers, Paterson, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Newspaper sellers under 16 years of age working during—											
	School term						Vacation					
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14 ¹	14 years, under 16 ¹	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14 ¹	14 years, under 16 ¹
	Number	Per cent distribu- tion					Number	Per cent distribu- tion				
Total.....	108	-----	16	28	35	29	118	-----	23	28	39	28
Afternoon work.....	100	100.0	14	25	33	28	109	100.0	19	26	37	27
Before 6 p. m.....	31	31.0	4	4	13	10	41	37.6	7	6	20	8
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.....	54	54.0	10	17	13	14	40	36.7	7	12	8	13
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.....	12	12.0	-----	2	6	4	20	18.3	4	4	7	5
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.....	3	3.0	-----	2	1	-----	6	5.5	1	3	2	-----
12 p. m. and after.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1.8	-----	1	-----	1
Morning work only.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	3	-----	2	-----	-----	1
No street work on a week day other than Saturday.....	7	-----	2	3	2	-----	6	-----	2	2	2	-----

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

TABLE 59.—*Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; newspaper sellers, Paterson, N. J.*

Hour of ending afternoon work on a typical Saturday	Newspaper sellers under 16 years of age working during—											
	School term						Vacation					
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14 ¹	14 years, under 16 ¹	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14 ¹	14 years, under 16 ¹
	Number	Per cent distribution					Number	Per cent distribution				
Total	108	-----	16	28	35	29	118	-----	23	28	39	28
Afternoon work	98	100.0	16	27	32	23	102	100.0	19	27	35	21
Before 6 p. m.	33	33.7	7	4	11	11	33	32.4	4	6	15	8
6 p. m., before 8 p. m.	26	26.5	6	9	8	3	20	19.6	5	7	5	3
8 p. m., before 10 p. m.	11	11.2	1	4	5	1	17	16.7	4	3	8	2
10 p. m., before 12 p. m.	23	23.5	2	8	7	6	25	24.5	5	9	6	5
12 p. m. and after	5	5.1	-----	2	1	2	7	6.9	1	2	1	3
Morning work only	2	-----	-----	1	-----	1	3	-----	2	-----	-----	1
No street work on Saturday ..	8	-----	-----	-----	3	5	13	-----	2	1	4	6

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.TABLE 60.—*Number of hours of street work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; newspaper sellers, Paterson, N. J.*

Number of hours of street work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Newspaper sellers under 16 years of age working during—											
	School term						Vacation					
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14 ¹	14 years, under 16 ¹	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14 ¹	14 years, under 16 ¹
	Number	Per cent distribution					Number	Per cent distribution				
Total	108	-----	16	28	35	29	118	-----	23	28	39	28
Street work on week days ..	101	100.0	14	25	33	29	112	100.0	21	26	37	28
Less than 1 hour.	3	3.0	-----	-----	2	1	1	.9	-----	-----	-----	1
1 hour, less than 2	19	18.8	3	3	5	8	18	16.1	4	4	7	3
2 hours, less than 3	51	50.5	7	14	15	15	29	25.9	5	4	7	13
3 hours, less than 5	27	26.7	4	7	11	5	39	34.8	7	8	18	6
5 hours, less than 8	1	1.0	-----	1	-----	-----	17	15.2	2	9	3	3
8 hours, less than 10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	5.4	3	-----	2	1
10 hours and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1.8	-----	1	-----	1
No street work on week days	7	-----	2	3	2	-----	6	-----	2	2	2	-----

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

TABLE 61.—*Number of hours of street work on a typical Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; newspaper sellers, Paterson, N. J.*

Number of hours of street work on a typical Saturday	Newspaper sellers under 16 years of age working during—											
	School term						Vacation					
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14 ¹	14 years, under 16 ¹	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14 ¹	14 years, under 16 ¹
	Number	Per cent distribution					Number	Per cent distribution				
Total.....	108	-----	16	28	35	29	118	-----	23	28	39	28
Street work on Saturday.....	100	100.0	16	28	32	24	105	100.0	21	27	35	22
Less than 1 hour.....	2	2.0	-----	-----	1	1	2	1.9	-----	1	-----	1
1 hour, less than 2.....	18	18.0	2	3	7	6	14	13.3	2	2	7	3
2 hours, less than 3.....	19	19.0	3	4	5	7	17	16.2	4	2	4	7
3 hours, less than 5.....	27	27.0	6	6	11	4	34	32.4	6	8	15	5
5 hours, less than 8.....	17	17.0	3	7	4	3	22	21.0	4	8	6	4
8 hours, less than 10.....	12	12.0	1	6	3	2	16	9.5	4	3	3	-----
10 hours and over.....	5	5.0	1	2	1	1	6	5.7	1	3	-----	2
No street work on Saturday.....	8	-----	-----	-----	3	5	13	-----	2	1	4	6

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

When school was in session it was not so easy for schoolboys to spend the equivalent of a full working day selling papers, but 78 per cent of the newsboys customarily sold papers at least two hours on school days, and 28 per cent sold at least three hours. The longest hours on a school day were those of a boy of 10, who sold papers from 4 to 6 p. m. and from 7.30 to 11; he had worked 21 weeks after school had begun and then stopped because "the hours were too late." A few other boys had sold papers at least four hours a day on school days.

On Saturdays during the school year 100 boys sold papers, of whom 61 worked at least three hours, 34 at least five hours, and 17 at least eight hours—similar proportions to those for Saturday workers during vacation.

Few Paterson boys sold papers on Sundays, but those who did often worked several hours. Of the 15 selling on Sundays in vacation 4 worked at least eight hours, and of the 19 selling on Sundays during the school year 3 worked at least eight hours.

Table 62 shows the hours of work a week for vacation workers and others. Some of the vacation newsboys sold papers 40 hours a week or longer, several reporting 62 or 63 hours of work. School attendance limited the time of selling, but 11 per cent worked at least 24 hours while attending school, and a few 32 hours or more. Young children worked about as long as children of 12 or older, especially during vacation.

TABLE 62.—*Number of hours of street work during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period; newspaper sellers, Paterson, N. J.*

Number of hours of street work during a typical week	Newspaper sellers under 16 years of age working during—											
	School term						Vacation					
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14 ¹	14 years, under 16 ¹	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14 ¹	14 years, under 16 ¹
	Number	Per cent distribution					Number	Per cent distribution				
Total.....	108	-----	16	28	35	29	118	-----	23	28	39	28
Total reported.....	104	100.0	15	27	33	29	114	100.0	22	27	39	26
Less than 4 hours.....	5	4.8	-----	2	2	1	4	3.5	1	1	1	1
4 hours, less than 12.....	30	28.8	6	4	10	10	26	22.8	8	5	8	5
12 hours, less than 20.....	39	37.5	7	7	12	13	26	22.8	4	2	10	10
20 hours, less than 28.....	24	23.1	2	13	5	4	30	26.3	2	10	14	4
28 hours, less than 36.....	5	4.8	-----	4	1	13	11.4	3	4	4	2	2
36 hours, less than 44.....	1	1.0	-----	1	-----	-----	7	6.1	1	3	1	2
44 hours, less than 48.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	.9	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
48 hours and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	6.1	3	1	1	2
Not reported.....	4	-----	1	1	2	-----	4	-----	1	1	-----	2

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

EARNINGS

The Paterson newsboys earned a little more than newsboys in Newark, though the profit on the daily papers was the same—1 cent. The median amount earned was between \$3 and \$4 a week for each group. (See p. 91.) The earnings were approximately the same for vacation newsboys as for those who worked during the school year, in spite of the longer hours of work in vacation. (Table 63.) For boys in the same group the number of hours spent in selling appeared to affect the amount of the earnings. For example, among both vacation newsboys and others the median earnings were between \$1 and \$2 when the boy worked less than 12 hours a week but were between \$3 and \$4 when he worked 12 to 24 hours or longer. Earnings varied also according to the age of the boy. The median, which for children under 10 was between \$1 and \$2, was between \$4 and \$5 for boys of 14 or 15 in vacation time and between \$5 and \$6 for those of the same ages working during the school year. The largest amount earned was reported by a boy of 15 who earned \$15 selling papers 14 hours a week; two brothers together made \$25 a week in vacation selling papers in partnership; and a 14-year-old Polish-Jewish boy made \$14.25 a week at a corner that he had inherited from his brother. The earnings reported included tips.

NEWSBOYS IN SCHOOL

The same information on school progress was obtained for the Paterson newsboys as for those in Newark. (See p. 93.)

TABLE 63.—*Earnings during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period; newspaper sellers, Paterson, N. J.*

Earnings during a typical week	Newspaper sellers under 16 years of age working during—											
	School term						Vacation					
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14 ¹	14 years, under 16 ¹	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14 ¹	14 years, under 16 ¹
	Number	Per cent distribution					Number	Per cent distribution				
Total.....	108		16	28	35	29	118		23	28	39	28
Total reported.....	107	100.0	16	27	35	29	115	100.0	21	27	39	28
Less than \$0.25.....	1	.9	1				2	1.7	2			
\$0.25, less than \$0.50.....	3	2.8	2	1			3	2.6	2	1		
\$0.50, less than \$1.....	10	9.3	2	3	5		11	9.6	4	2	5	
\$1, less than \$2.....	25	23.4	8	5	9	3	25	21.7	9	5	10	1
\$2, less than \$3.....	11	10.3	1	5	2	3	13	11.3	2	4	2	5
\$3, less than \$4.....	21	19.6		8	8	5	23	20.0	1	10	9	3
\$4, less than \$5.....	10	9.3	1	4	2	3	12	10.4		4	3	5
\$5, less than \$6.....	7	6.5			2	5	5	4.3			1	4
\$6, less than \$8.....	12	11.2	1	1	3	7	15	13.0	1	1	6	7
\$8 and over.....	7	6.5			4	3	6	5.2			3	3
Not reported.....	1			1			3		2	1		

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

Ten of the 118 Paterson boys selling papers in vacation and 10 of the 108 others were high-school pupils. However, the median grade that they had completed at the beginning of the school year in which they were interviewed was the fourth, the same as in Newark.

The amount of retardation was small. Only 20 per cent of the boys between 8 and 16 years of age selling papers during vacation were retarded (see footnote 4, p. 1), and only 22 per cent of those working during the school year, whereas the rate of retardation for all boys of the same ages in the elementary grades in the Paterson public schools in 1925 was 25 per cent.¹⁹ Even if the high-school pupils among the newsboys are excluded, in order to make the comparison more exact, only 22 per cent of the vacation group and 24 per cent of the newsboys selling during the school term were over-age for their grades. Newsboys of foreign parentage were even less retarded than others, the rate for boys with foreign-born fathers being only 17 per cent for vacation sellers and 19 per cent for the others, or, considering only those in elementary grades, 19 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively.

The possible relation between long hours of street work and retardation in school could not be determined for the Paterson newsboys owing to the small number included in the study.

NEWSPAPER CARRIERS

As in most cities, more boys delivered newspapers on a route than sold them on the streets; 145 reported that they had been route carriers during the summer vacation (only 21 of whom worked only

¹⁹ Annual Report of the Board of Education, Paterson Public Schools, for the year ending June 30, 1925, p. 88.

in vacation), and 178 that they had delivered papers during the school year.²⁰ In the latter group were 141 who were still holding their jobs when interviewed.

RACE AND NATIONALITY OF FATHERS

All except one of the carriers in each group were white. Three-fourths were of foreign parentage, more being Italian than any other one nationality. A fairly large number were of Jewish stock with fathers born in Russia or other foreign countries, and a number of other foreign peoples were represented. (Table 56, p. 119.)

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FAMILIES

About the same proportion of carriers as of newsboys came from fatherless families; 11 per cent of the vacation group and 10 per cent of the others were supported by others than fathers. Eleven boys (8 per cent) in the vacation group and 16 (9 per cent) in the other were in homes in which mothers bore the burden of support, about the same percentage as that of the newspaper sellers whose mothers were the chief breadwinners. The proportion of boys with mothers at work, exclusive of those whose mothers were the principal wage earners in their families, was only about one-fifth, a proportion similar to that found among the newsboys.

The occupations of the chief breadwinners of the carriers in Paterson did not represent, as in some of the cities in which the Children's Bureau made similar studies, a fair cross section of the city. The proportion in unskilled or semiskilled work was very large. More than one-third of the chief breadwinners were factory operatives, and 8 per cent were laborers in factories, in the building trades, or in transportation, or were in personal and domestic service, or were peddlers. About two-fifths of the boys with routes in vacation, and relatively somewhat fewer of the other carriers, had fathers or others supporting their families who were engaged in skilled manual work or work other than manual (machinists, mechanics, contractors, foremen and skilled workers in the building trades, skilled factory workers, dealers and proprietors, owners of shops or manufacturing concerns, commercial travelers, clerical and professional workers), a proportion little larger than that for the newspaper sellers.

AGE OF CARRIERS

The newsboy ordinance in Paterson did not apply to carriers. The boys with routes in vacation and those with routes during the school year were about the same ages. A few were under 10 years. The great majority were at least 12, including about one-third who were 14 or 15 years of age. (Table 57, p. 120.)

DURATION OF STREET WORK

About three-fourths of the boys with routes during the summer vacation had worked between 9 and 10 weeks. During the school year 56 per cent of the carriers had worked 24 weeks or longer, all having been interviewed sufficiently late in the school year to have had time to work at least 24 weeks.

²⁰ Six girls reported having newspaper routes, 5 during both the vacation and the school year, 1 during the school year only; 2 were 12 years of age, 1 was 11, 1 was 13, 1 was 14, and 1 was 9. All were of foreign parentage. All helped fathers or brothers, and none worked longer than 9 hours a week except the 14-year-old girl, whose work included sorting and arranging papers at her father's news stand.

CONDITIONS OF WORK

All the carriers were employed by dealers, from whom they obtained their papers and by whom they were paid a regular wage, unless they had independent routes of their own. None were directly responsible to the newspaper offices. Of the 141 boys having routes at the time of interview 125 were hired at a salary, 7 worked on their own account, and 9 helped other boys. At least one of the newspapers encouraged the independent carriers to build up their routes by paying them cash amounts for new customers or, in a few cases, paying a small salary in addition to the boy's regular profits on his papers.

Most of the carriers had house-to-house routes, 122 of the 141 working when they were interviewed delivering only in residential sections of the city. A few had down-town routes, serving stores and offices.

REGULARITY OF WORK

All except 2 of the boys carrying papers during vacation, and all except 7 of the others worked at least 6 days a week.

HOURS OF WORK

More than half the carriers in Paterson had morning-paper routes. Of the 79 delivering morning papers during vacation, 73 started on their routes before 7 a. m. This number included 20 boys who began before 6 a. m., most of them around 5 or 5.30, but some as early as 4 or 4.30. The morning carriers were largely the older boys (31 of the 79, or 39 per cent, were at least 14), but 12 (15 per cent) were under 12 years of age and 1 was under 10. Of the 88 with morning routes during the school year, 78 began work before 7 a. m. and 25 before 6. These also were older than the afternoon carriers; only 14 per cent compared with 26 per cent of the total number were under 12, and 36 per cent were boys of 14 or 15.

All except 8 of the vacation carriers and all except 9 of the others had afternoon routes. All except 16 of the first group and 19 of the others were through their work before 6 p. m., and none worked as late as 8.

About half the vacation carriers worked less than two hours a day, though some (16 per cent) spent at least three hours a day on their routes and a few boys worked five hours or longer. (Table 64.) During the school year 58 per cent of the route carriers worked less than two hours a day, and 13 per cent spent three hours or more carrying papers. Saturday hours were about the same for both groups as on other days. On Sundays the routes seemed to require a somewhat shorter time; 110 of the vacation carriers and 133 of the others delivered papers on Sundays, and of these 43 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively, worked two hours or longer.

TABLE 64.—*Number of hours of street work on a typical week day other than Saturday during school term and during vacation, by age period; newspaper carriers, Paterson, N. J.*

Number of hours of street work on a typical week day other than Saturday	Newspaper carriers under 16 years of age							
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16	
	Number	Per cent distribution			Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM								
Total	2 178		13	33	73		58	
Street work on week days	2 174	100.0	13	32	70	100.0	58	100.0
Less than 1 hour	28	16.1	5	7	11	15.7	5	8.6
1 hour, less than 2	73	42.0	5	16	27	38.6	25	43.1
2 hours, less than 3	51	29.3	2	7	27	38.6	15	25.9
3 hours, less than 5	2 18	10.3		1	5	7.1	11	19.0
5 hours, less than 8	4	2.3	1	1			2	3.4
No street work on week days	4			1	3			
VACATION								
Total	145		6	30	58		51	
Street work on week days	144	100.0	6	29	58	100.0	51	100.0
Less than 1 hour	15	10.4	1	3	8	13.8	3	5.9
1 hour, less than 2	54	437.5	2	12	19	32.8	21	41.2
2 hours, less than 3	52	36.1	2	9	25	43.1	16	31.4
3 hours, less than 5	17	11.8	1	1	6	10.3	9	17.6
5 hours, less than 8	6	4.2		4			2	3.9
No street work on week days	1			1				

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.

² Includes 1 boy for whom age was not reported.

Fifty-four per cent of the boys with routes in vacation worked 12 hours or longer a week. The median number of hours of work was between 12 and 16. Twelve boys (8 per cent) worked at least 24 hours. The maximum hours were 42, reported by 2 boys, who had both morning and afternoon routes. The carriers whose work required 12 hours or more a week were about the same ages as those who had shorter routes. During the school year carriers spent somewhat less time at work; only 41 per cent worked 12 hours or longer and 5 per cent worked at least 24 hours. Many of these boys carried papers both morning and afternoon. The median in seasons other than the summer vacation was between 8 and 12 hours. It is not clear why less time should have been required for routes during the school year than during vacation unless it was that in seasons when it grew dark earlier and was cold the boys hurried through their work more than in warm weather.

The carriers who worked 12 hours or more while attending school were older than those who worked shorter hours; only 15 per cent were under 12 years.

TABLE 65.—*Earnings during a typical week of school term and of vacation, by age period; newspaper carriers, Paterson, N. J.*

Earnings during a typical week	Newspaper carriers under 16 years of age							
	Total		Under 10 years ¹	10 years, under 12 ¹	12 years, under 14		14 years, under 16	
	Number	Per cent distribution			Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
SCHOOL TERM								
Total.....	² 178	-----	13	33	73	-----	58	-----
Total reported.....	² 175	100.0	13	33	72	100.0	56	100.0
Less than \$0.25.....	3	1.7	1	1	1	1.4	-----	-----
\$0.25, less than \$0.50.....	4	2.3	1	2	1	1.4	-----	-----
\$0.50, less than \$1.....	9	5.1	4	4	1	1.4	-----	-----
\$1, less than \$2.....	21	12.0	3	4	12	16.7	2	3.6
\$2, less than \$3.....	54	30.9	-----	11	27	37.5	16	28.6
\$3, less than \$4.....	43	24.6	1	6	18	25.0	18	32.1
\$4, less than \$5.....	² 23	13.1	-----	2	10	13.9	10	17.9
\$5, less than \$6.....	5	2.9	-----	-----	2	2.8	3	5.4
\$6, less than \$8.....	4	2.3	1	-----	-----	-----	3	5.4
No earnings and no cash earnings.....	9	5.1	2	3	-----	-----	4	7.1
Not reported.....	3	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----
VACATION								
Total.....	145	-----	6	30	58	-----	51	-----
Total reported.....	144	100.0	6	30	58	100.0	50	100.0
\$0.25, less than \$0.50.....	4	2.8	1	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$0.50, less than \$1.....	8	5.6	1	5	2	3.4	-----	-----
\$1, less than \$2.....	15	10.4	-----	4	9	15.5	2	4.0
\$2, less than \$3.....	48	33.3	2	8	25	43.1	13	26.0
\$3, less than \$4.....	35	24.3	-----	3	15	25.9	17	34.0
\$4, less than \$5.....	19	13.2	1	3	6	10.3	9	18.0
\$5, less than \$6.....	3	2.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	6.0
\$6, less than \$8.....	4	2.8	-----	-----	1	1.7	3	6.0
No earnings and no cash earnings.....	8	5.6	1	4	-----	-----	3	6.0
Not reported.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----

¹ Per cent distribution not shown where base is less than 50.² Includes 1 boy for whom age was not reported.**EARNINGS**

Carriers earned somewhat less than the newsboys. The median amount reported was between \$2 and \$3 a week, whether the boy was a carrier during vacation or during the school year. Age made less difference in earnings than with the boys selling papers on the streets, the median amount being the same for carriers under 12 and for those of 12 and 13 years of age, though more—between \$3 and \$4—for those between 14 and 16. A small number of carriers made less than \$1 a week, and fewer still made \$5 or more. The largest earnings were \$7.50, the amount earned by a 14-year-old carrier working 24 hours a week. A few boys—8 in the vacation group and 9 in the other—received no money for their work. (Table 65.)

CARRIERS IN SCHOOL

A fairly large proportion of the newspaper carriers in Paterson compared with those in Newark were high-school students—17 per cent of those working during vacation and 15 per cent of those working after school had begun. The median grade that the boys had com-

pleted at the beginning of the school year in which they were interviewed was the sixth.

Carriers were less retarded in school than the newspaper sellers. Of the 106 between 8 and 16 years of age (see footnote 4, p. 1) with foreign-born fathers, delivering papers in vacation 11 per cent, and of the 123 working during the school year 12 per cent, were overage for their grade. Among boys of the same ages having native white fathers, 6 of the 33 in one group and 8 of the 46 in the other were retarded. The 1 negro carrier in each group was in a normal grade for his age.

PEDDLERS

As in Newark, more children peddled during the summer vacation and on Saturdays after school opened than before or after school. The Paterson study included 96 vacation peddlers, 22 of whom worked only in vacation, though some did other kinds of work after school began, and 60 boys who peddled during the school year, of whom 52 were at work when interviewed.²¹

RACE AND NATIONALITY OF FATHERS

All the peddlers were white. Of those working in vacation, 76 per cent and of the others 70 per cent had foreign-born fathers. Forty of the 96 vacation peddlers were of Italian parentage, 8 of Polish, and 25 of other foreign stocks; 19 of the 60 boys peddling during the school year had Italian fathers, and 23 had fathers of other foreign nationalities.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FAMILIES

Even less frequently than among other street workers was the peddler in a fatherless home. Only 4 (4 per cent) of the vacation workers and 2 (3 per cent) of the others were in families whose chief breadwinner was some one other than the child's father, stepfather, or foster father. None had mothers who were the chief support of the family, but many (25 per cent of the vacation peddlers and 18 per cent of the others) had mothers who were at work, chiefly in factories.

About one-third of the child peddlers had fathers or other chief breadwinners who were factory operatives. As among other groups of juvenile peddlers many of the fathers were peddlers (15 per cent of the vacation workers and 18 per cent of the others); and 8 per cent of one group and 7 per cent of the other had fathers or other chief wage earners who were laborers in the building trades, in factories, and in transportation, or were in domestic and personal service. Somewhat fewer than one-third were in families supported by workers in skilled occupations (machinists, mechanics, and skilled workmen in the building trades and in factories); occupations requiring education (commercial travelers, clerks, and a dentist); or in supervising or managerial positions (contractors and foremen in the building trades and owners of shops, stores, and manufacturing establishments).

²¹ Three girls reported peddling—2 candy sellers, aged 12 and 13 years, who worked only during vacation, and an 11-year-old girl who helped her father, an Italian fruit and vegetable peddler, throughout the year. Except for one of the candy sellers, who reported a working week of 45 hours (from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on week days with half an hour for lunch, and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 on Sundays), the girls worked only a few hours a week.

AGE OF PEDDLERS

About half the peddlers in each group were 12 or 13 years of age. Twenty-one boys who peddled during the school year and 25 who peddled during vacation were under 12 years of age; 4 and 3, respectively, were under 10. Only 22 vacation peddlers and 10 of those working during the school term were 14 or 15.

DURATION OF STREET WORK

By far the larger number of the boys (70) had peddled between 9 and 10 weeks during the summer vacation—practically throughout the period when school was not in session. Forty-four of the group who had done this kind of work during the school year had worked at least 24 weeks while attending school, the interview with each having been held at least that length of time after the opening of school in the fall so that all the 60 could have worked 24 weeks or longer.

CONDITIONS OF WORK

Almost all the Paterson peddlers were employed helping fruit peddlers or produce hucksters. Only 2 of the 52 working when the inquiry was made—a child who sold butter and eggs, and a candy seller—worked on their own account; of the remaining 50, 10 worked for their fathers and 2 for brothers. Unlike the larger city of Newark, Paterson apparently offered little opportunity to the juvenile peddlers of miscellaneous articles; in the group at work at the time of the interview there was but one candy seller, and the few others with anything other than fruit or vegetables for sale peddled household commodities—like ice, foodstuffs, butter and eggs, or baked goods—from door to door. Only 7 of the 52 worked in business sections of the city, of whom 6 sometimes worked in residential streets.

REGULARITY OF WORK

Many of the boys who peddled during vacation worked every day—70 peddled six or seven days a week. Two boys worked on Saturdays only. The everyday workers were younger than the entire group, 22 being under 12 years of age and 15 being 14 or 15. During the school year relatively about half as many peddlers as in vacation worked every day; 23 worked six or seven days a week. Thirty-two of the 60 worked only on Saturdays.

HOURS OF WORK

While attending school only 3 of the peddlers attempted to do morning work; 1 started work before 6 a. m., the other 2 at 7 or later. The boy who worked from 4 to 6 before going to school helping his father peddle fruit and vegetables was 13 years old; he said he went to bed at 6.30 p. m. and did not feel sleepy during the day. When school was not in session 87 of the 96 began their work in the morning. Six started before 6 a. m. All except 2 of these, whose hour of starting was 5 a. m., worked for their fathers, all Italians; a boy of 12 said that his morning work started at 2 a. m. with packing fruit and vegetables on his father's wagon; an 11-year-old child began at 3 a. m. with a trip to the market to get vegetables; and the 13-year-old boy who started his work at 4 during the school year began at the same hour during vacation. Fourteen others started out between

6 and 7. These early-morning peddlers were the older boys, for of the 20 only 3 were under 12 years of age, and 5 were 14 or 15.

In vacation 88 peddlers worked in the afternoons of week days other than Saturdays, of whom more than half (49) stopped work before 6 p. m. and 25 between 6 and 8. Fourteen were out until at least 8 in the evening, 4 working until between 10 and 12 and 1, a boy of 13, until midnight. One of these was employed by his father; the others were hired helpers. All except 1 were under 14 years of age. On Saturdays 90 worked in the afternoon, of whom 40 per cent were through work before 6, and 26 per cent worked until 8 p. m. or later. These included 14 boys who peddled up to 10 or later, 4 of whom peddled until 12 o'clock. More often than not the boy working until 10 or later was a hired helper. One of these, a boy of 13, quit at midnight after a working day of 17½ hours. The other boys working up to midnight on Saturday nights worked for their fathers, including a boy of 12 who gave his hour of stopping as midnight but said that on Saturdays in summer he worked practically all night, adding, "sometimes I don't get no sleep." One boy who worked until 12 on Saturdays owed the lateness of the hour to the fact that the unsold fruit and vegetables had to be packed away after the return from the peddling round. Most of the very late Saturday night peddlers had begun work early in the morning.

During the school year 26 boys peddled after school; 16 stopped work before 6, and only 1 worked as late as 8 p. m., a boy of 11 who helped a huckster from 4 to 9 p. m. every school day. Almost all (56) of this group peddled on Saturday afternoons; of these 23 stopped before 6 p. m., but 12 worked until at least 8 o'clock, including 2 boys who quit between 10 and 12 p. m. and 3 who worked until midnight. Most of these boys were the same as those who worked the latest hours in vacation time also.

Almost all (89) the vacation peddlers worked 2 hours or more on week days other than Saturdays; 59 worked an 8-hour day or longer. Thirty-three boys peddled 10 hours or longer on vacation days. On Saturdays many more (76) worked at least 8 hours, including 48 boys who worked 10 and 12 hours or longer. A few boys worked 14 or 15 hours on Saturdays, and an occasional child, beginning early and working late with a lunch hastily consumed on the wagon, reported a working day of more than 15 hours. The peddlers on the streets at least 8 hours on Saturdays were of about the same ages as the others; only 1 was under 10, but one-fourth were under 12 years of age and only one-fourth were 14 and 15.

During the school year 28 peddlers worked on school days, 17 for at least 2 hours, and 2, both hired helpers, 5 hours or longer. Of the 59 peddlers with Saturday jobs, 44 (75 per cent) worked at least 8 hours, including some whose working day was at least 12 hours, a few having a working day of 14, 15, or in the case of one boy, 17½ hours. The Saturday peddlers during the school year who had an 8-hour working day or longer were perhaps a little older than the whole group; 1 of the 44 was under 10, 14 were under 12, and 7 were 14 or 15 years old.

Only 1 of the peddlers worked on Sunday, a boy of 10 working during the school year who spent two hours in peddling fruit on Sunday mornings.

The peddlers who worked after school, though their Saturday hours were long, had a short week compared with vacation peddlers.

Of the latter 86 worked at least 12 hours and 52 at least 48 hours a week, whereas 29 of the former had a working week of 12 or more hours, and 6 worked 28 hours or longer. Many of the boys working as peddlers' assistants during vacation worked 60 hours or more a week, of whom only a few worked for their parents. In some cases the hours ran as high as 84, 87, 90, 93; for 1 boy, the 12-year-old son of an Italian fruit and vegetable peddler, who worked from 2 a. m. to 9 p. m. on week days other than Saturdays and up to midnight on Saturdays, with 15 minutes off for each meal, the number was 109. The longest working week during the school year was that of a 13-year-old boy who worked for his brother, a huckster, from 1.30 p. m. to 6 on school days and from 6 a. m. to midnight on Saturdays, a total of 40½ hours. This he had done throughout the summer vacation (his hours at that season being even longer than in colder weather) and the school year, a total of 46 weeks, and was at work when interviewed in May; he received \$5 a week.

EARNINGS

The vacation peddlers had a median wage of between \$4 and \$5 a week, the same amount as that earned by the Newark peddlers during vacation. Unlike the earnings of the Newark peddlers the median was the same for each age group. A large number (31) made \$5 or more, the largest amount being \$10.50, earned by a 15-year-old huckster's assistant.

When school was in session the peddler earned considerably less than during the summer vacation. The median earnings were only between \$1 and \$2 and were the same for each age group. A few (6) made less than \$1 a week, and but 5 boys (8 per cent) earned as much as \$5.

Some of the boys were not paid in cash for their work—13 of the vacation peddlers and 10 of the others. Most of these boys worked for their fathers, but several worked for others and were paid in fruit or vegetables.

PEDDLERS IN SCHOOL

A few of the peddlers in each group were high-school boys, but the median grade completed at the beginning of the school year in which the study was made was the fifth.

The proportion of boy peddlers who are retarded in school (see footnote 4, p. 1) was larger than that of any of the other Paterson street workers. Of 69 vacation peddlers between 8 and 16 years of age whose fathers were foreign born, 23 (33 per cent) were retarded. No other group was sufficiently large to afford a basis for determining the percentage who were overage for their grades. Among the vacation group aged 8 to 15, 7 of the 20 boys with native white fathers were retarded. Among the others of the same ages, 12 of the 29 with foreign-born fathers and 2 of the 15 with native white fathers had failed to attain the grades considered normal for their years.

MISCELLANEOUS STREET WORKERS

The majority of the miscellaneous street workers in Paterson, as the accompanying table shows, were bootblacks.²² The others had a variety of jobs. In addition to the kinds of work specified in the

²² 4 girls aged 9, 12, 14, and 15 years, reported miscellaneous street work, including stand tending and canvassing for magazines. The girls are not included in the table.

table, boys worked on merry-go-rounds at amusement parks, led a blind man who distributed circulars, distributed telephone books, helped on bill boards, and sold molasses-covered apples in the front yards of their residences.

Type of street worker	School period	Vacation period	Type of street worker	School period	Vacation period
Total.....	67	66	Magazine seller.....	3	3
Bill distributor.....	3	3	Newspaper worker other than seller or carrier.....	7	1
Bootblack.....	48	43	Stand tender.....	1	9
Junk collector.....	2	1	Other.....	3	6

The bootblacks were the only group sufficiently large to warrant analysis. Except that fewer children were involved, conditions were found to parallel those found among the Newark bootblacks. Few (2 of the vacation workers and 5 of the others) were 14 years of age, and the larger number (22 in each group) were under 12, including 6 vacation workers and 5 others who were under 10. With few exceptions they were the children of immigrants, mostly Italians. One negro boy was a bootblack. More of the chief breadwinners of the bootblacks were factory operatives than were in any other one kind of work. Only two bootblacks in each group had fathers who owned a business; none had chief breadwinners who were clerks or in professional work. One boy in each group of workers was in a family supported by the mother; about one-twentieth were in homes in which the father was dead or absent and had not been replaced by a stepfather or a foster father. About one-fourth of the boys in each group had mothers gainfully employed, chiefly as factory workers.

Almost all the 43 bootblacks working in vacation had worked throughout the summer. A boy of 11, who said he had worked all summer, had stopped several weeks after school began because he was afraid the police, who had once taken away his box, would get him again. Of the 48 who worked during the school year 34 had worked at least 24 weeks at the time of the interview, which was at least 24 weeks after the opening of school.

All the bootblacks in Paterson ran their own business and worked mostly in business sections of the city. The majority of the bootblacks, even during the school year, worked six or seven days a week, but a few boys worked only on Saturdays or Sundays.

Only one bootblack worked before 7 a. m. On summer afternoons, Saturdays as well as on other week days, the largest number of boys stopped work before 6 o'clock, but 12 of the vacation bootblacks worked until 8 or 9 on evenings other than Saturday and 13 worked on Saturdays until 8 or 9 p. m. and 2 others until 10 or 11. The hour of quitting the streets was about the same when school was in session as during vacation.

Long hours were spent on the streets; of 35 boys working in vacation on week days other than Saturday 15 worked at least 8 hours and 27 at least 5 hours, and 20 of the 41 workers on Saturdays in vacation worked at least 8 hours and 30 at least 5 hours. Some boys spent 10 or 12 hours a day bootblacking. Even when school was in session 13 of the 36 boys bootblacking on school days worked 3 hours or longer, and several worked 5 hours; on Saturdays 31 of

the 45 who worked had done so for at least 5 hours and 17 for at least 8 hours. All the year round a number of the bootblacks—17 in vacation and 16 during the school year—worked on Sundays.

In vacation 30 of the 38 workers reporting their hours a week had spent 12 hours or longer in shoe shining and 15 had had a working week of at least 48 hours. After the opening of school 28 of the 45 boys giving information on their hours had worked at least 12 a week, and 14 boys had spent at least 24 hours a week at their bootblacking jobs.

The median earnings for boys shining shoes in vacation were between \$3 and \$4 a week as in Newark, and 15 of the 43 made \$5 or more. A 14-year-old boy who reported his earnings as \$2 a week said that he could earn more money if he did not have to keep out of sight of the police; he had been caught by the police five times, he said, and had had his box taken away because he was working without a license. Even when the boys had to attend school their median earnings were between \$3 and \$4, though only 11 of the 48 were able to make as much as \$5.

None of the bootblacks was in high school. The median grade completed at the beginning of the school year in which the boys were interviewed was the third for vacation workers, the fourth for others. Among the vacation bootblacks between 8 and 16 years of age, 1 of the 5 with native fathers and 16 of the 35 with foreign-born fathers were retarded. Among the school-session bootblacks of these ages 1 of the 4 sons of native white fathers and 18 of the 40 with foreign-born fathers were retarded.

APPENDIX—TEXT OF NEW JERSEY CHILD LABOR LAWS

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE LAW

[Laws of 1914, ch. 223]

SECTION 1. (a) "Supervisor of school exemption certificates," as used in this act, shall mean any superintendent of schools, supervising principal, principal or teacher of any school district who shall be designated by the board of education in that district to carry out the provisions of this act.

(b) "Age and schooling certificate," as used in this act, shall mean a certificate granted by the supervisor of school exemption certificates, and such certificate, when granted, pursuant to this act, shall authorize the holder thereof to cease attending school when employed in some occupation lawful for children under sixteen years of age.

(c) "Age and working certificate," as used in this act, shall mean a certificate granted by the supervisor of school exemption certificates, pursuant to section thirteen of this act, which certificate, when granted, shall not exempt the child from attendance at school, but shall allow such child to secure certain employment in the open air, which employment shall be lawful for children under fourteen years of age. * * *

SEC. 2. Every parent, guardian, or other person having custody and control of a child between the ages of seven and sixteen years shall cause such child regularly to attend a day school in which at least reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, and geography are taught in the English language by a competent teacher, or to receive equivalent instruction elsewhere than at school, unless such child is above the age of fourteen years, has been granted an age and schooling certificate, and is regularly and lawfully employed in some useful occupation, or service; and such regular attendance shall be during all the days and hours that the public schools are in session in said school district, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the board of education of said school district that the mental or bodily condition of the child is such as to prevent his or her attendance at school; *Provided*, That on and after July first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, every parent, guardian, or other person having custody and control of a child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, to whom an age and schooling certificate has been granted and who is temporarily unemployed, shall cause such child regularly to attend a continuation school for at least twenty hours each week.

On and after July first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, every parent, guardian, or other person having custody and control of a child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, to whom an age and schooling certificate has been granted and who is regularly and lawfully employed, shall cause such child to attend a continuation school for a period of at least six hours during each week for at least thirty-six weeks in each year. Such attendance shall be in the school district of the county in which said child is employed and shall be during the hours when said continuation school in such district or county is in session;

Provided, That for reasons satisfactory to the State board of education, the commissioner of education may permit or require such child to attend a continuation school in the school district or the county in which he or she resides. (As amended by Laws of 1919, ch. 35.)

SEC. 3. Age and schooling certificates and age and working certificates may be granted by the supervisor of school exemption certificates in the school district in which the child resides, on the application in person of the parent, guardian or custodian of the child for whom such certificate is desired.

SEC. 4. Every child under the age of sixteen years who is not regularly and lawfully employed in any useful occupation or service, shall not be exempt from attendance at school.

[Sections 5 to 12 inclusive specify educational and physical requirements for age and schooling certificate, and methods of issuing.]

SEC. 13. Whenever a child between the age of ten and sixteen years desires to work in order to assist in supporting itself or the family, it shall be lawful for the parent, guardian or other person having the custody and control of said child between the ages of ten and sixteen years to file a petition with the supervisor of school exemption certificates of the school district in which the child resides, which petition shall set forth the fact that said child desires to secure employment in order to help support itself or family, together with evidence which shall comply with the provisions of this act as to the age of said child and the character of the work the child is to perform, which work shall only include selling newspapers, blacking shoes, running errands, and other light employments, not otherwise prohibited by law for children under sixteen. If upon investigation it shall be found that the facts set forth in the petition are true and that the work will not interfere with the child's standing in school, or with the child's health, it shall be lawful for the supervisor of school exemption certificates to grant to said child an age and working certificate, to work at such times as the public schools in the district shall not be in session, but not before six o'clock in the morning nor after seven o'clock at night. Any person, the members of any firm or the officers or agents of any corporation employing, permitting, or allowing a child to work, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be deemed and adjudged to be a disorderly person or persons, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined fifty dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed one year or both: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall apply to any child employed in agricultural pursuits.

[Sections 14 and 15 relate to penalties.]

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the parent, guardian or other person having custody and control of any child to whom an age and schooling certificate has been issued to see that the child is either continuously employed or regularly attends school, and to see that when such child is employed that he or she regularly attends a continuation school, and it shall be the duty of the supervisor of school exemption certificates of the district in which the child resides to take the proper proceedings, as provided in sections fourteen and fifteen (a), and amendments thereof, of this act, to enforce the attendance at school of any child who fails to secure employment, and also to secure and retain the age and schooling certificate for such child until such time as it shall secure lawful employment. (As amended by Laws of 1919, ch. 35.)

[Sections 17 to 19 relate to enforcement and method of issuing certificates.]

LAW RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN FACTORIES

[Laws of 1904, ch. 64]

SECTION 1. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed, allowed or permitted to work in any newspaper plant, printery, factory, workshop, mill, commercial laundry or place where printing or the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on, or in any mine or quarry. * * * (As amended by Laws of 1923, ch. 80.)

[Section 2 defines the word custodian.]

SEC. 3. No corporation, firm or person owning or operating a place or places coming under the provisions of this act shall employ, allow or permit any child under the age of sixteen years to work therein unless that child shall produce an age and schooling certificate, as provided by and required by law. Any corporation, or the officers or agents thereof, or the members or agents of any firm, or any person violating the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense. (As amended by Laws of 1923, ch. 80.)

[Sections 4 to 8, inclusive, relate to enforcement and to work in dangerous occupations.]

SEC. 9. No minor under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or allowed to work in places coming under the provisions of this act more than eight hours in a day or forty-eight hours in a week: *Provided*, That during the weeks of each year that any continuation school now established, or which may hereafter be established in the school district or the county in which the minor is employed shall be in session, no minor under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or allowed to work in any place or places coming under the provisions of this act for more than forty-two hours in each week; nor shall any minor under the age of sixteen years be employed, allowed or permitted to work in any place or places coming under the provisions of this act after seven o'clock in the afternoon or before seven o'clock in the morning of any day; nor shall any child under the age of sixteen years be employed, permitted or allowed to work on the first day of the week, commonly known as Sunday, or any time during said day; * * * (As amended by Laws of 1919, ch. 36.)

LAWS RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS

[Laws of 1911, ch. 136]

SECTION 1. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed, allowed or permitted to work in any mercantile establishment coming within the provisions of this act; any corporation or the officers or agents thereof, the members of any firm or the agents thereof, or any person who shall employ, allow or permit to work in any mercantile establishment any child under the age of fourteen years shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense. * * * (As amended by Laws of 1918, ch. 204.)

SEC. 2. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, allowed or permitted to work in or in connection with any mercantile establishment unless such child shall produce an age and schooling certificate as provided and required by law, nor shall said child be employed more than eight hours in any one day, or more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or before seven o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening; *Provided*, That during the weeks of each year that any continuation school now established, or which may here-

after be established in the school district or the county in which said child is employed, shall be in session, no child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or allowed to work in any place or places coming under the provisions of this act for more than forty-two hours in any one week; nor shall any child under the age of sixteen years be employed, permitted or allowed to work on the first day of the week, commonly known as Sunday, or any time during said day. * * * (As amended by Laws of 1918, ch. 204, and Laws of 1919, ch. 37.)

[Sections 3 to 14, inclusive, relate to enforcement and employment in dangerous occupations, and to safety and sanitation in mercantile establishments.]

SEC. 15. "Mercantile establishment" as used in this act shall be construed to apply to any employment of any person for wages or other compensation other than in a factory, workshop, mill, place where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on, mine, quarry, or in agricultural pursuits. (As amended by Laws of 1918, ch. 204.)



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